4-1873

Jacksonville Republican | April 1873

Jacksonville Republican (Jacksonville, Ala. : 1837-1895)

Jacksonville Republican.

"The Price of Liberty is Eternal Vigilance."

VOL. 37. JACKSONVILLE, ALA., APRIL 5, 1873. WHOLE NO. 1877.

Jacksonville Republican.

PUBLISHED, EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY

J. F. & L. W. GRANT.

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For one year in advance,.....$2 00
Not paid in advance,.....$3 00

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IMPLORA PACE.

BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

The clouds that sleep from yonder Sky
Discharge their burdens and are free;
The streams that take them hasten by,
To find relief in lake or sea.

The wildest winds in vales afar
Sleeps pillowed on its ruffled wings;
And song, through many a stormy bar,
Beats into silence on the strings!

And Love o'ercomes his young unrest,
And first ambition's flight is o'er;
And Doubt is cradled on the breast
Of perfect faith, and speaks no more.

Our dreams and passions cease to dare,
And homely Patience learns her part;
Yet still some keen pursuing care
Forbids content to brain and heart.

The gift unreached, beyond the hand;
The fault in all of beauty won;
The mildew of the harvest land,
The spot upon the risen sun!

And still some cheaper service claims
The will that leaps to loftier call;
Some cloud is cast on splendid aims,
On power achieved some common thrall.

To spoil each beckoning victory,
A thousand pigmy hands are thrust;
And, round each height attained, we see
Our ether dim with lower dust.

Ah, could we breathe some peaceful air,
And all save purpose there forget,
Till eager courage learn to bear
The gadfly's sting, the pebble's fret!

Let higher goal and harsher way,
To test our virtue, then combine!
'Tis not for idle ease we pray,
But freedom from our task divine.

Missouri Republican.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

Lina Poselli.

A poor girl now about 19 years of age, was born in Rome, and received the above name. Her father was probably an organist of the wandering class, and her mother may have been a fish-woman. There is no doubt her parents were poor and they may have been honest. Lina very early conceived a distaste for life in Rome, and started out to make her fortune. She was pretty—Italy's sun burned in her veins, and Italy's skies shone in her eyes. She got away from home at fourteen, and threw herself upon the wide world with that dangerous companion, a beautiful face. She drifted to New York, and soon became noted as a "pretty flower girl." She did not stand on the corner with her blooming basket, but carried it around in fashionable avenues and to the brown stone mansions seated thereon. Her fresh stock of flowers every morning, and her bright eyes and the roses on cheeks, and the perfect picture of beauty she made, harmonized with the aristocratic locality she loved to frequent. She always sold out and then glided away into the solitudes of the great city no one knew whither. Her swift foot defied followers. She became a curiosity—and then a sensation. David Simmons, an old rich, retired merchant, saw her and became one of her daily patrons. He was often seen talking to her on his marble steps, and afterwards, with a posy in his button-hole. Then Mr. Simmons tried to find out where the beauitful vision vanished when the basket was empty, and because he could not he become greatly distressed. Mr. Simmons was a widower, but he had a daughter who was married, and she and her husband lived with the old man in his house. The daughter saw the beautiful Italian girl, and did not like her. She objected to her father making an old dunce of himself, and the quantity of flowers which old Mr. Simmons bought every day was something astonishing.

The more his daughter scolded the more he filled his room with flowers, and the more he displayed the choicest and rarest of them in his various button-holes. He was a walking conservatory and hothouse, though he could not be properly called a green-house. His white hairs too nearly resembled dead leaves. His daughter and her husband made an effort to get his property taken out of his hands but failed to establish a case of insanity. This angered him, and when it was all over he ordered his covetous children to leave his house entirely, and they went sorrowing away. The old man then turned all the property he possessed into money and disappeared from New York. The beautiful flower-girl, Lina Poselli, disappeared at the same time. She had made her fortune. The old man and his Itslian charmer went by sea to Savannah, Georgia, where they were duly and properly married.

David Simmons on the same day executed an instrument whereby all his money and bonds were left to his wife. In a few days he met with an accident which injured his spinnal cord, and he lay down and died. Nothing was heard in New York of the fate of Simmons for some months, and, in the mean time, the girl had left the country, and was safely back in her own sunny land. The only thing left that told of David Simmons was his empty trunk, which was found in a New Orleans hotel.

Lina Poselli has been heard from. She has been seen in Rome by one who, like old Simmons, had been infatuated with the bare-legged flower girl of New York. It was at the carnival last spring. During the last days of this fantastic saturnalia, he saw a gorgeously apparelled woman in an elegant open carriage, who attracted almost universal attention, and commanded the plaudits of the throng that beset her equipage. It was Lina Poselli. Her form was nearly lost amid the banks of roses and exquisite flowers that surrounded her. Her face was wreathed in smiles as she pelted with sugar plums the occupants of the carriage next in front or next behind her in the procession. Her eyes danced and laughed and sparkled like light in water. Her whole being was in a condition of bewitching madness and tumultuous merriment—the very intoxication of ecstatic enjoyment. She had made her fortune. The fairy dream of her childhood was realized. She is nineteen, and rich and beautiful, and in her native Italy. A fortune for a prince—perhaps a future queen of the opera. What connection has Lina Poselli henceforth with the pretty flower-girl of New York, or the old empty trunk in New Orleans?

Alabama Legislature.

From Mobile Register's Correspondent.

MONTGOMERY, March 16, 1873.

The work of legislation progresses at snail's pace—begging the snail's pardon—and the plain Anglo—Saxon reason is; *Too much negro.* There are twenty-seven negroes in the House, and these are just twenty-seven more than are needed. They are suspicious beyond all measure—I had *almost* said "beyond all forbearance"—of measures coming from the Democratic side. All bills not epitomized in their caption or title, must be read or explained, and generally if there be nothing in them about the negro, up pops some zealous Ethiop with a proposition to amend A careful review of the amendments offered by negroes during the session will show "wool,, in nineteen out of twenty. Then each amendment must be argued—and *such* arguments! A huge buck by the name of Fantroy, who was preacher before he fell from grace and turned Radical legislator, argued the penitentiary farm bill last Saturday. I will not say that he resembled that traditional "rotten mackeral,' because he did'nt—but I *will* say that he delivered the most powerful speech I ever heard in point of *wind and lung.* The roar of Niagara could scarce have been more deafening. The members listened until their ears began to suffer, when Jim Greene, who is the most sensible of his race in the Legislature, and who was sadly annoyed by Fantroy's whirlwind of gas, sung out from his seat, Londer!" in tones audible even to the perspiring Fantroy himself.—After that thrust which threw the House into a merry spasm, Fant. reduced the pressure some ten pounds or so to the square inch, and adopted the intonation and inflections to which he had been accustomed in his ministerial career. In thus avoiding Jim Green's Scylla he fell on Frank Draxler's Charybdis; for at the close of one of his sentences, in which the pulpit whine of the colored minister was the only thing remarkable, that jocose gentleman ground out a penitential "Amen! that once more convulsed the Assembly. Meanwhile, the words "Satisfied!" satisfied!" were being hurled at him from all parts of the hall; but all in vain. Despite the clamor, which the disgusted Speaker made little or no effort to surpress, this modern Demosthenes held the floor just one hundred dollars worth by the clock; and all because some motion he had submitted had been voted down!

Civil Service Reform Illustrated—Brother-in-Law Cases Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The Senate yesterday confirmed the nomination of Brother in Law James F. Casey as collector of new Orleans, by 23 to 15, after a spirited contest of three hours. Senators West, Hamilton, and Schurz delivered speeches against him on three points: First that the House New Orleans investigating committee had asked the President to remove him; second, that he had used a United States revenue vessel to convey members of the Louisiana Legislature out of the officers of the same, so as no quorum in one of its branches; and third, that he had in deposit in the New Orleans Custom House a corruption fund to influence legislation. All of these charges, and many more, it was maintained, were proven under oath by the House committee appointed to investigate the condition of affairs there a year ago. It is said that one or two Senators, now men though good Republicans, called on the President and urged him to withdraw Casey's name. They could never be prevailed upon to tell what passed at that interview. But one of them remarked to a friend a few hours after his return from the White House that he would never interfere again when there was a broth-in-law in the case. This brave man was Dick Oglesby of Illinois.

CHEERFUL PREDICTIONS.—Dr. R. T. Trall, in the Philadelphia *Star,* is a very cheeful prophet. He says that we are approaching the climax of a pestilential period. From 1880 to 1885 the planets, Jupiter Saturn, Uranus and Neptune will approach the Earth nearer than they have been for eighteen hundred years. Whenever any one of the four have come near enough for us to feel its influence, pestilence, famine and extremes of heat and cold have been found to be the result. Now we are to have the influence of the four combined and he predicts that in seven years from the present time all manner of evil which grows out of atmospheric changes will come upon us.

To lessen the calamity, the world is urged to use the strictest sanitary measures, and by health and cleanliness counteract the effects of our unwelcome neighbors. The world is so much better able to care for itself than it was two or three hundred years ago, and by care we may avert much of the danger. To the following classes he gives very cold comfort:

"The dissipated, the glutton, the debauchee, may calculate on being the first victims Young men who devitalize themselves by tobacco using, and young ladies who destroy a half of their breathing capacity by fashionable dressing and tight lacing, will never survive the perihelion of all the large planets of the solar system; and perhaps it will be best that they should not."

Pluck.—A Capital Fable.

The hopelessness of any one's accomplishing anything without pluck is illustrated by an old East Indian fable. A mouse that dwelt near the abode of a great magician was kept in such constant distress by its fear of a cat that the magician, taking pity on it, turned it into a cat itself. Immeniately it began to suffer from its fear of a dog, so the magician turned it into a dog. Then it began to suffer from fear of a tiger, and the magician turned it into a tiger. Then it began to suffer from its fear of huntsmen, and the magician, in disgust, said "Be a mouse again. As you have only the heart of a mouse, it is impossible to help you by giving you the body of a nobler animal." And the poor creature again became a mouse.

It is the same with a mouse-hearted man. He may be clothed with the powers, and placed in the position of a brave man, but he will always act like a mouse; and public opinion is usually the great magician that finally says to such a person, "Go to your obscurity again. You have only the heart of a mouse, and it is useless to try to make a lion out of you."

The New Postal Cards.

By the terms of the contract the Morgan Envelop Co., of Springfield, Mass., are to have 5,000,000 of the new postal cards ready for delivery on the 1st day of May. The law calls for 100,000,000 for the first year, but the Postmaster General is of the opinion that one-third more will be needed for that period. The card will be three by five and an eighth inches in size and will bear a one cent stamp and the water mark "U. S. P. O. D."

A ministerial brother, who married rather sooner after the death of his wife than some of the sisters thought proper and becoming, excused himself as follows: "My dear brethren and sisters, my grief was greater than I could bear. I turned every way for peace and comfort, but none came I sarched the scripters from Ginisee to Rivelations, and found plenty of promises to the widder, but nary one to the widderer. So I took it that the Good Lord did nt waste sympathy on a man when it was in his power to comfort himself, and, having a first-rate chance to marry in the Lord, I did so, and would do the same thing again. Besides, brethren and sisters, I considered that poor Patsey was just about as dead as she ever would be."

The Tax-Gatherers in Alabama.

According to the tax-gatherers about two-thirds of the county and half of the other third will be sold before long. This speaks loudly in advocacy of the tax-doubling recommendation of our new governor also the issue of two million bonds additional to those already held against the State. This is no exceptional case, but throughout the State the same distressed condition of tax-payers is manifest. Blessed are those who have nothing, not only because they can't loose; but also because they are liable to the irritation consequent upon the continued and ever increasing demands of those whose cravings know no satisfying. It is as it is, however, and it were probably best to practice that philosophy which will enable us to take the world as it is, and not what it should be.—*Eufaula News.*

A HANDSOME GIFT.—Dr. Deems has authorized the New York press to state that Commodore Vanderbilt has given $500,000 to Bishop McTyeire, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, to establish a University in the State of Tennessee. That was handsomely done on the part of "Mobile's beloved son-in-law."

POWER OF THE PRESS.

Rev. Dr. Stone, of San Francisco, gives credit to the Press for exciting a healthful and beneficial influence in public and private affairs. He says:

"The newspaper is more feared to-day in Congressional halls and the high places of corruption and villainy than laws and courts, the stings of conscience, and the thunders of Divine wrath. God is a great way off, and the Judgment waits; but the ubiquitous reporter thrusts his sharp gaze into all covert and hidden schemes, an unerring detective. The pestilent spy will tell all he sees, tell it on the housetops, print it for a nation of readers. Good! Give us more of this. Long live the reporter! Let every public man who meditates a little piece of gainful fraud, understand he is 'shadowed' at each step by this unbought espoinage, and though he may not be converted, he will be restrained."

BRIGHT PROSPECTS FOR GEORGIA.—Because all the usury laws have been repealed. Capital invested in cotton and woolen mills is exempt from taxation for ten years. Iron furnaces and manufactories of iron are also exempt for the same period. This has become the settled policy of the State, and will stimulate manufactures in Georgia.—The State offers every inducement to capital to seek investment in developing manufactures and the coal and iron interests of the State.—Exchange.

ANOTHER HOME INDUSTRY.

Georgia Hydraulic Cement.

We take great pleasure in announcing the fact that hereafter all supplies of the above article can be obtained in Georgia.

After having been subjected to the severest tests, the cement manufactured by Rev. C. W. Howard prior to the war, proved its superiority to all other brands. During the war the mills, machinery &c., were destroyed.

Mr. G. H. Waring, the present proprietor of the property, has just completed arrangements for producing such a grade of cement as will enable him to supply all orders on most favorable terms and dispense with the necessity of sending abroad for that which can be obtained within our own borders.

Particulars can be had on application to G. H. Waring, Kingston, Georgia.
Ringgold Courier.

STILL HAS NO FAITH.—A man down in Delaware, who has been enjoying the chills and fever for months, read in a paper the other day that if a person afflicted thus would crawl down a flight of stairs headforemost, just as the chill was coming on, it would get disgusted and leave incontinently. The Delaware man tried it, but for want of practice or something else, the o'd thing would'nt work. He came down more rapidly than was necessary—much more—clearing four steps at a time, and executing a pair of admirable flip-flaps before reaching the foot of the stairs. He has had his nose half-soled, and a court-plaster map of the burnt district of Boston on his left cheek and the side of his head—and still he has no faith in that ague cure.

A True and Able Patriot.

Senator BAYARD, of Delaware, in a very vigorous speech on the Louisiana question, which has been published in pamphlet, made this apt retort on the majority in the Senate:

Your political party has had in these ten years unlimited control of every branch of the Federal Government. Congress has made and unmade the State Governments of the South at will, and there is no element of misgovernment for which your party majority are not responsible. The mingled web of ignorance and fraud, of corruption and venality, of rapacity and crime, in whose meshes those unhappy communities are vainly strugling, was woven by your hands alone. And when you cannot untie, you call in the sword to cut it.

Such has been since the war closed the history of your rule; such it will continue to be until the whole basis of your rule is changed; and you cease to sustain ignorance and vice in their contest with the virtue and intelligence of those communities.

A Florida man eat a bushel of dried apples, on a bet—refreshed himself at the town pump—and then busted.

Republican

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

SATURDAY, APRIL 5th, 1873.

RESOLUTIONS OF CENSURE.—Mr. Boyd, Marshal, some days ago introduced Resolutions of Censure upon the faithless Congressmen who had engaged directly or indirectly in the great salary steal. It was lost by an almost strict party vote.—every Democrat voted to censure; but the Radicals could find nothing to condemn in the act. It was so much in keeping with their principles and practices, that their admiration rather than indignation was excited.

In speaking of this matter some days ago, we were free to denounce the transaction as a dishonor to both Radicals and Democrats in Congress who voted for it. The democratic press of the State spoke of the matter in the same way. Mr. Boyd in his speech in support of his resolutions, announced that they were not intended to apply to any particular party, and the democratic members of the Legislature supported him in his view of the case. But the Radical party of Alabama, through its Representatives at Montgomery, has deliberately put itself in the attitude of a champion of the rascals. We are glad of it. Whatever may be the state of the parties elsewhere, in Alabama the lines are clearly defined. Rogues of both parties may combine to steal elsewhere, but not here. The Democrats condemn unqualifiedly the salary steal—the Radical party refuse to condemn. The democracy of Alabama will wash its hands of their members in Congress who have brought dishonor upon the party—the Radical party will receive them with open arms, as hail fellows well met.

What men do not condemn they may on occasion do. Since the Radical members of the Legislature do not condemn the action of Congressmen in voting themselves five thousand dollars more than they agreed to serve for, the Radical Legislature may imitate by voting themselves double pay. It behooves the people to look after these fellows who can view a theft so complacently, and see to it, that they do not get a majority in the next Legislature. To prevent this they must all turn out and vote at the next election.

It was our pleasure to take a trip to our neighboring county of Cleburne, last week, and be present at Edwardsville, the county seat, during the holding of the circuit court. The trip, though rather rough, was pleasant.

The town of Edwardsville we found to be something new, but giving evidence of growth and future improvement. Many new houses were going up, and several others we learned were soon to be commenced. If the projected railroad passes through it, its improvement will surpass the wildest dreams of its inhabitants. We trust that we may soon be able to ride there behind the iron horse.

The court docket was not heavy, which speaks well for the morality and law-abiding spirit of the people. His honor, Judge Whitlock, disposed of the docket very rapidly and court was over at the end of four days.

The people of Edwardsville are noted far and wide for their warm hospitality and friendly treatment of visitors. We are under special obligations to many of our friends there, among whom we may mention Judge Hunnecutt and Mr. Johnston, county Treasurer and Register in Chancery.

The Democracy of the county we learned during our stay were on rising ground and in no whit afraid of losing the next election. Indeed the party there has steadily increased, until now it overtops its opponent some hundreds of votes. How could it be otherwise, when it numbers in its ranks such men as Wm. Henry, Esq., Col. John C. Barker, Wm. P. Evans, Esq., J. W. Wiggainton, Esq., Hon. W. P. Howell, B. Owen, Esq. the Walkers, Coffeys, and hosts of other true, noble and patriotic men, who love their country too well to sacrifice its interest for any mere personal advantage. All honor to the gallant Democracy of Cleburne.

The Republican party we found to be an entirely different article from that found in South Alabama. The Republicans of Cleburne are not negro equality men. They are men who were opposed to the war, and split with the Democracy on that issue. But for the war issue there is really nothing to divide the parties. As that is a dead issue, let us hope that the time may not be far distant, when the men of Cleburne, regardless of past party distinctions, will be found in one solid phalanx, shoulder to shoulder, in opposition to the great negro equality State plundering thieves, who assail the rights, interests, opinions and honor of white men everywhere.

We have been permitted to see some specimens of monument work, for which our esteemed friend, John A. Fleming, is agent. The monument is made of an amalgam composed of hydraulic cement and other material, and very much resembles marble, when finely finished off. It is quite as pretty as marble, almost as durable, and costs only about one-tenth as much. Those monuments may be cast into any design, however rich or fanciful. No one, however poor, can longer have excuse for neglecting to mark the last resting places of loved ones, since this pretty and durable monument has come into use. It is patented.

Mr. Fleming goes to Newnan, Ga., to sell them.

Rev. Ed. McClelen and E. Goode, of this place are also Agents for St. Clair county.

The recent passage of the Bill through both branches of the Alabama Legislature for the purchase of West Florida at one million of dollars, reminds us of the boast of a citizen of that fertile State, who said much of it would produce nineteen bushels of Bull Frogs to the acre and Alligators enough to fence it in. We doubt not however, that its productiveness in scallawags and carpet baggers had more weight with the Radicals, than even the useful animals named.

AN ACT.

To prescribe the time of holding the courts of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit of Alabama.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, that from and after the passage of this act, the Circuit Courts of the several counties composing the Twelfth Judicial Circuit of the State of Alabama, shall be held at the following times:

In the county of Cherokee, on the first Monday of March and September of each year, and may continue two weeks.

In the county of Etowah on the fourth Monday in March and September of each year, and may continue two weeks.

In the county of St. Clair on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September of each year, and may continue one week.

In the county of Calhoun on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September of each year, and may continue two weeks.

In the county Cleburne on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September of each year, and may continue one week.

SEC. 2 And be it further enacted that all laws and parts of laws contravening the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Amended, so as not to operate in the counties of Etowah and Cleburne, until after the first of July, 1873. The Bill has been approved by the Governor and is a law. J. M. R.

An Increase of over Fifty-four Millions in Government Expenses.

The total amount of the various appropriation bills passed at the last sesssion of Congress exceeds the amount of the previous session at least fifty-four millions of dollars. The details of the various appropriations are as follows: Preliminary deficiency, $1,609,833; Texan Border Commission, $18,490; pensions, $30,480,000; American and British Claims Commission $613,500; Indian, $5.512,218; fortification, $1,899,000; consular and diplomatic, $1,311,359: Military Academy, 344,617; legislative, executive and judicial estimated, $19,500,000; naval $22,757; army, $31.795,008; post office $3,529,167; river and harbor, $6,112,000; sundry civil, $32,175,415; deficiency, $9,242,871. Total, $195,510,833.

The New York *Herald*, which has all along been a zealous supporter of the Grant administration, says: "With the expiration of this debauched and degraded Congress passes away the Republican party. No continued professions of virtue and reform can save the political organization whose leading members, with a large majority in both Houses of Congress, have shielded corruptionists and perjurers, and thus made themselves responsible, as a party for the offences they were too cowardly or too base to condemn."

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—SENATE. Upon the presentation of Mr. Caldwell's letter of resignation to Governor Osborne, of Kansas, Mr. Morton, chairman of the Committee on Election and Privileges, considered that his duty in connection with the matter, was ended. The case of Senator Clayton, of Arkansas, was then taken up, by a vote of 38 to 14.

ST. LOUIS, March 29.
A mob at Chillicothe hung a negro who raped a respectable white woman.

BALTIMORE, March 29.
John Thompson Mason, Secretary of State, died of paralysis.

Philadelphia, March 29.
The city already subscribed nearly $300,000 for Centenial.

San Francisco, March 29.
Bark Lark, of San Diego for Eusnedos is lost and all aboard.

Washington, March 29.
F. Horn, a Virginia drover was murdered and robbed.

London, March 29.
The rowing race was born by the Cambridge over the Oxford crew by three lengths.

Lacouia, N. H., March 28.
The house of Jos. Swain, at Gilford villiage, was burned this morning. Mrs. Swain, aged 82, was burned to death. Mr. Swain was severely burned in trying to save her.

Cheyenne, Wyoming, March 29.
A $95,000 fire here to-day. The supposed incendiary has been arrested.

Detroit, March 26.
The house of Henry Peters, near here was burned. While the father and mother were absent, three children were burned to death The oldest, 14 years old is badly burned. Kerosene is the cause.

Part of Campbellsville, Taylor County, Kentucky, is burned.

Baltimore, March 29.
A collision occured on the Northern and Central Railroad, near Liverpool. Two freight trains wrecked and burned. Two persons killed.

Canton, March 29.
A hurricane swept through this city last night. A large number of houses were destroyed and several persons are reported killed. Two loaded cars were lifted from the railroad track and one of them badly wrecked.

HALIFAX, April 2, 1873.
The steamship Delta, dispatched to the scene of the disaster to the Atlantic, has not returned, and no later information can be given.

The Atlantic had 900 steerage passengers; and 50 cabin passengers; not a woman or child is saved.

St. Louis, April 2.
The whole Democratic ticket was elected in St. Louis by over 3000 majority.

The Democrats elected mayor of milwaukee and the entire Democratic. County ticket.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Halifax, April 2.
Only three or four cabin passengers were saved from the wreck of the Atlantic—one Englishman and three Frenchmen. Only one lady passenger attempted to save herself; she was frozen to death in the rigging and fell into the water. Some of the passengers arrived in this city to-day and gave harrowing details of the calamity. The names of officers or passengers saved are not known as yet. The Relief is expected up at 2 o'clock. The Atlantic had eight hundred and fifty steerage passengers and thirty saloon. There had been two births during the voyage. The crew numbered 142 and there were 14 stowaways discovered.

Three hundred in all were saved out of the total number of 1,038.

There is nothing in the shape of documents saved from the steamship Atlantic. The list of passengers will be obtained if possible upon the return of the steamers from the wreck.

A steerage passenger makes the following statement:

"I turned into my berth about 11 o'clock monday night. The night was dark, but starlight and weather fine. I knew the ship was going into Halifax for coal. The last I remember was that two bells at one o'clock struck. I then went to sleep, and woke up with a shock and remarked to my mate, 'there goes anchor.' I thought of course we were safe in Halifax harbor, but as soon as she made the second plunge, I said, 'Good God she is ashore.' At that we got up and dressed. The companion way was thronged with lower steerage passengers. Seeing that the sea was commencing to break over the ship and lower down the companion way, I got as many as possible to take the bunks and hold on by the iron stanchions there until after daylight. The ship had fallen over and the steerage was full of water one side only being out of it. Our only chance of escape was the ports. Numbers of men—probably twenty—got out through the ports to the side of the vessel. I remained until all who were alive were out. There were a great many drowned in their bunks, and others were drowned while trying to reach the ports. I got out through a port and held fast to the side of the ship for about two hours and then went to shore by the line. When I left the ship there were still a great many in the rigging.

Of the steerage passengers 413 are known to be saved, and about the same number lost.

REGULAR MAIL HACK.

The undersigned respectfully informs the travelling public that there will be a good and reliable HACK running between GADSDEN and JACKSONVILLE, commencing March 31st, 1873, on the following days, to-wit:

☞ Leave Gadsden every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 A. M,
Arrive at Jacksonville 1:30 P. M.
☞ Leave Jacksonville every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 A. M.
Arrive at Gadsden 1:30 P. M.

Rate of fare moderate, to be paid to the driver at the place of starting.

S. T. FOWLER, Manager.
April 5—1873—1y

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, } *Calhoun County.*

Probate Court, 2nd day of April, 1873.
Estate of Patton Brothers, deceased.

This day came P. H. Brothers, the Administrator of said estate, & filed his statement, accounts, vouchers and evidences for an annual settlement of his administration. It is ordered that the 2nd day of April, 1873, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest said settlement if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of
ap'l. 5, 1873—3t. Probate.

NOTICE.

I hereby notify my customers, who were indebted to me prior to the 1st day of January last, to come forward and pay up, as I am in need of money. If you cannot pay all, pay what you can. JOSEPH NUNNELLEY.
March 22, 1873—4t.

Tax Collector's Sale.

I will sell at the Court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, Ala. on Monday the 5th day of May next, 1873, the following described Real Estate, situate in Calhoun county, State of Alabama, for Taxes due said State and county for the years 1871 & 1872, as shown below, and also all costs attending the sale of the same, to-wit:

The E half of south west fourth section 21 township 15, range 7, 80 acres.

The north west fourth & south west fourth of sec. 21 township 16 range 8, 320 acres.

The south half of north west fourth of sec. 6 township 16 range 8, 80 acres. Assessed to J C S Timberlake.

State & county tax for 1871 & 1872	$72 70.
Assessor's fee	75
Costs and charges	5 50
Advertising	3 00

N E fourth of N W fourth of section 15 T 16 R 18, 40 acres. Assessed to J B Moore.

State and county tax	1 15
Costs and charges	2 75
Advertising	1 00

East half of south west fourth and west half of south west fourth section 12 T 13 R 9. Assessed to S C Griffin.

State and county tax	$4 60
Costs and charges	2 75
Advertising	1 00

W half of N W fourth sec 10 T 14 R 9; west half of south west fourth of sec 3 T 14 R 9. & 5 acres of S E fourth of sec 4 T 14 R 9.

State and county tax	$15 87½
Assessor's fee	25
Costs and charges	2 75
Advertising	3 00

Sale between the hours of 10 and 12 a. m.
E. McCLELLEN, Tax Col.
Calhoun County.
March 25 1873—td.

Administrator's Notice.

The State of Alalama, Calhoun Co.
Probate Court. Special Term,
March 3, 1873.
Estate of Margaret E. Smith, dec'd.

LETTERS of administration upon the Estate of Margaret E. Smith, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned on the 3d March, 1873, by the Hon. A. Woods, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county. Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said Estate, are hereby required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred.

W. J. BORDEN,
Administrator.
Mar. 22, 1873.—6t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, } *Calhoun County.*

Court of Probate for said County, this 19th day of March, 1872.
Estate of Andrew Hart, deceased.

This day came W. C. Hart, Administrator de bonis non of said Estate & filed his statement, accounts, vouchers, & evidences for a final settlement of his administration. It is ordered by the court, that the 19th day of April next, 1873, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of
Mar. 22, 1873—3t. Probate.

Tax Assessor's Notice.

I will attend at the times and places below mentioned, for the purpose of assessing the State and county Taxes, for Calhoun county, for the year 1873.

Persons are required to attend, or they will have to pay a deputy for waiting on them

Precinct No.	4,	I. M. Ford's, Mond. March 10, 1873.
" "	13,	Oxford, Tues. & Wed'y, March 11 & 12, 1873.
" "	12,	Corn Grove, Thursday, March 13, 1873.
" "	11,	White Plains, Friday, March 14, 1873.
" "	10,	Rabbit Town, Saturday March 15, 1873.
" "	2,	Alexandria, Monday Mar. 17, 1873.
" "	14,	Sulphur Springs, Tuesday, March 18, 1873.
" "	5,	Polkville; Wednesday, March 19, 1873.
" "	6,	Peak's Hill, Thursday March 20, 1873.
" "	7,	Hollingsworth's Friday March 21, 1873.
" "	8,	Edward Allen's Monday March 24, 1873.
" "	9,	Cross Plains, Tuesday March 25, 1873.
" "	3,	June Bug, Thursday Mar. 27, 1873.
" "	1,	Jacksonville, Friday, March 28, 1873.

Last Round.

HENRY FITZ,
Tax Assessor.

TRUST SALE.

UNDER and by virtue of a Deed of Trust made and executed to me as Trustee, on the 1st day of January, 1872, by William Pelham for the benefit of Wm. F. Bush, I will sell, at public outcry, to *the highest bidder, for cash,* before the Court House door of Calhoun County, Ala., on MONDAY, the 31st day of MARCH, 1873, the following described land, to wit: The South half of the South half of the North-east quarter of Section 10, and the South half of the South half of North-west quarter of Section 11. Then beginning at the stake at the Griffin house on the line of sections 10 and 11; thence South 82° 40″ fifteen chains to a fence on the bank of Cane Creek; thence down the meanderings of the fence on the bank of the creek to where the fence leaves the said creek; thence South 64° 40″ West six chains; thence along the fence South 73° West eight chains; thence South 82° 40″ West and 13 5-100° to the line between Bush and Allen. All of the above described lands in sections 10 and 11—containing one hundred and sixty-four acres—Calhoun county, Ala., to satisfy said Deed of Trust in favor of said Wm. F. Bush.

Wm. M. HAMES,
Trustee.
Mc'h 1, '73—4t. Pr's fee $10 00.

An Ordinance.

BE it Ordained by the Intendant and Councilors of the Town of Jacksonville, Ala.; That the rate of taxation on all real property within the corporate limits of said town, is hereby established at one per cent. of its value, per annum, and on all personal property at ½ per cent. of its value per annum, from and after the first day of January, 1873.

And be it further ordained, That the Marshal be and he is hereby required to proceed at once to assess all property in said town subject to taxation, at the rates hereinbefore established; and that said assessment shall hereafter commence on the 15th day of March, and shall be completed on or by the 1st day of April of each year, and that all the property so assessed, shall be assessed to the party who owned it on the 1st day of January of that year; or if the owner is unknown the assessment shall show the same—and further, all property so assessed shall be subject to the payment of taxes due thereon.

And be it further ordained, That one half of said taxes when assessed shall become due and payable immediately after the same is assessed; and the Marshal shall be and is hereby required to proceed to levy upon and sell all property upon which taxes are due and not paid on or by the 1st day of May of each year;—and that the balance of said taxes so assessed shall become due and payable on or before the 1st day of September of each year, when the same if unpaid shall be collected by levy and sale of the property on which it is assessed—provided, the Marshal shall give notice as required by law of all sales which he may have to make; the cost of which shall be paid by the delinquent taxpayer.

And be it further ordained, that Ordinance 27 is hereby so changed as to read after the words "street tax of" *six dollars.*

GEO. I. TURNLEY, Int.
J. M. CALDWELL, Sec'y T. C.
Feb, 22, 1873—2t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, } *Calhoun County.*

Probate Court, 12th day of March, 1873.
Estate of Jacob I. Aderhold, deceased.

This day came Mrs. C. A. Aderholdt administratrix of said estate, and filed her statement, accounts, vouchers and evidences for a final settlement of her administration. It is ordered that the 8th day of April, 1873, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest said settlement if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of
March 15, 1873—3t. Probate.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of one fifa in my hands, issued from the Circuit Court of Etowah County, Ala., I will expose to sale, to the highest bidder, on the 1st MONDAY in APRIL next, before the Court House door, in the town of Jacksonville, between the legal hours of sale, all of Evan Wesson's interest in the following described property, to wit: One set of MILLS, known as the WESSON MILLS, on Ohatchee creek. Also the following described Lands, to wit: The east half of the southwest quarter, in section 36, township 13, range 6. The west half of the southeast quarter, in section 36, township 15, range 6. The southeast quarter of southeast quarter, in section 1, township 14, range 6. The east half of of the southwest quarter, in section 6, township 14, range 7—all in the Coosa Land District. This February 25th 1873.

C. P. READ, Sheriff.
Mch 1 1873—4t—Printers' fee $7 50.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, } *Calhoun County.*

Probate Court, Calhoun County, March 25th, 1873.

THIS day came William B. Green, and produces in Court a paper purporting to be the last will and testament of William Green, deceased, and moves the Court to admit the said will to probate, and to issue letters testamentary under said will, to the said William B. Green, Executor.

It is therefore ordered, that the 21st day of April, 1873 be set for the hearing of said application; and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to Andrew T. Green, Louisa Allen, wife of Adison L. Allen and Mary P. Green, wife of Pinckney Green, who are non-resident Legatees under said will, to be and appear at a Special Term of said court, to be holden at the court house of said county, on said 21st day of April, 1873, and show, if anything they have to allege, why said will should not be admitted to probate, and letters thereunder issue to the said William B. Green.

A. WOODS, Judge of
Mar. 29, '73. Probate.

Notice to Creditors.

LETTERS of Administration upon the Estate of J. A. Findley, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Alabama, on the 1st day of February, 1873:—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment.

T. V. FINDLEY,
Administrator.
February 15, 1873.—6t.

Republican

LOCAL.

The times of holding the Circuit Court of Calhoun County have been changed by the Legislature. The Spring Term will commence the third Monday after the fourth Monday of March, which will be the 14th day of April, and continue two weeks. Jurors, witnesses and parties recognized to appear, must attend according to law at that time without any new summons or notification; except those summoned for the third week, who are not required to attend atall.

James F. Crow.—Notwithstanding this enterprising and accommodating Grocery Merchant is selling rapidly, he is constantly increasing his stock both in quantity and variety.

He is now selling out his choice fresh Tennessee Bacon at wholesale prices. Call soon, if you wish to get a good article at low price.

W. T. & C. S. Alexander has just received a fresh supply of
Can Goods,
Green Corn,
Tomatoes,
Peaches,
Pine Apples,
Strawberries,
Peas,
Beans,
and everything that is nice- When you buy, go to see them!

It would be to the interest, of those who wish to purchase groceries, to call on W. T. & C. S. Alexander, as they have on hand and will continue to keep, the best and cheapest assortment, of any one in Jacksonville.

W. T. & C. S. Alexander sell cheaper than any one, for Groceries get cheaper with them every day.

SPECIAL REQUEST.—Our subscribers, who are indebted for one or more years, would confer on us a special and much needed favor by settling up during Circuit Court. From all such, who pay up before the close of the Court, the advance price, Two Dollars per year will be received. Those who do not attend Court personally, can send by their neighbors.

Great reduction in the price of Groceries at
W. T. & C. S. ALEXANDER'S
Pic Nic Pickles at
W. T. & C. S. ALEXANDER'S.
Fresh supplies of Buckwheat at
W. T. & C. S. ALEXANDER'S.
Rye Flour in great quantity at
W. T. & C. S. ALEXANDER'S.

A few days ago a very serious difficulty occurred in Cross Plains, at the place of business of Mr. John Faughender, in which Mr. Hugh Vincent, of Cherokee County was badly cut by a negro. It seems that Mr. Vincent had brought a lot of corn to Mr. Faughender. While Messrs. F. & V. were inside the house, engaged in a settlement, three drunken negroes named Andy O'Neal, Bill Hawkins and Jo. Alexander, came up and raised a difficulty with Tom Daniel, Mr. V's negro driver, who was in charge of his team at the door. Some words passed, when the driver came running into the house, pursued by two of the negroes with drawn knives, imploring the protection of his employer. Mr. Vincent interposed and ordered the men to put up their knives and leave the house. One of them obeyed, one of them never entered the house, but the third one—he who did the stabbing—was insolent, and approached Mr. V. in a very insolent if not threatening manner. To intimidate him, Mr. V. rubbed his stick against his head and again ordered him to leave the house and let his driver alone, when quick as thought, the negro stabbed him and fled. The knife passed into him somewhere about the hip and penetrated six inches toward the region of the bladder. It is feared he will die.

Although immediately pursued, the would be murderer, Andy O'Neal, had not, up to latest accounts, been captured. He is a low, chunky, black negro, quick spoken and active, and can be easily identified. It is hoped he may be arrested and brought to justice. The two negroes who were with him were arrested on the spot.

Cheapest meat in the world,
MINCE-MEAT.
Col. Parr is selling it at 10 cents per lb. Go and get a supply.

Get some of W. T. & C. S. Sunny side Chimney Tobacco, it is nice.
W. T. & C. S. Alexander are still selling Jenny Lind Starch—the best ever brought to this market.
Mince meat and Beef Tongue at
W. T. & C. S. ALEXANDER'S.
Best Tobacco in Town is kept by
W. T. & C. S. ALEXANDER.
C. S. Alexander was busy all day yesteday opening New Goods.

OBITUARY.

A good man has gone to his reward. COL. JOHN D. HOKE died at his residence, in Jacksonville, on Monday, the 24th day of March, last. He was born in Lincolnton, N. C., on the 9th day of September, 1803, and moved to Jacksonville in November, 1835; since which time he has been a resident of this place. He was one of our oldest, most prominent and useful citizens. In all the different relations of life, he bore himself above reproach—an affectionate husband, a kind and indulgent father, a warm and generous friend, an honest and upright man.

In 1848 he was received into the Communion of the Episcopal Church, by the Holy rite of Confirmation, and in his daily walk and conversation exemplified the beautiful precepts of Christianity.

Like all others, his lot in life was one of mingled joy and sorrow—he was happy in the loved society of wife, children and friends; by industry and energy he had accumulated a competent fortune. He saw child after child, whom he tenderly loved, smitten by the hoar frost of death, and like young blossoms fall, one by one, from the tree of life.

Like many others, he saw his property swept from him by the vicissitudes of war. Yet he neither murmured or repined at these chastisements of a good and merciful God. But in the evening of life, the hand of disease upon him, he girded up his strength, and with renewed energy, bravely struggled with the ills of fortune, anxious to accomplish his mission, manfully to complete his allotted task.

But as the darkness began to disappear, and through the riven clouds the light of hope again to shine in the Heavens, he sank to his rest. It is the rest after the conflict of life—the race ended—the victory won; and now, in the bosom of his mother earth, his body peacefully awaits the resurrection morn,

To that sorely bereaved wife, sitting in her widowed home, and the orphan children, we can offer no words of consolation that have not already suggested themselves a hundred times to their hearts.

They are believers in that sublime and beautiful doctrine of the Primitive Apostolic Church—the Communion of Saints—that the spirits of the just made perfect in Heaven and the spirits of the imperfectly just on earth, form an unbroken brotherhood, and commune, one with the other—that the forms of the departed are visible in this lower orb to the eye of faith and their voices audible to the ear of love.

They can look up through their tears and say, "yet a little while" and we shall see that loved form again, face to face, clothed upon with immortality.

In the meanwhile they are under the care and protection of their Heavenly Father, tenderer than any earthly parent to love, wiser to counsel, mightier to save.

MARCH 31st, 1873.

Editors Republican:—Suppose we have a call meeting of the Agricultural Society of Calhoun County, at the Court House, on the 2nd Monday of our Circuit Court, which sits next Monday week 2nd Monday in April. What say you? If the Society ever could be of any utility, this is the time when it should exert its influence.

The present aspect of Agricultural interests, demand of every farmer, his earnest untiring and united efforts; to advance the general and special interests of Agriculture.

Will the officers and members arouse from their forgetfulness and meet at that time? Will many others, may every patriotic farmer attend. This is a trying time on the farmers and the people generally. — Much of importance will come before the Society. Something of importance may be accomplished, and we hope will.

Respectfully, &c..
DIVERS MEMBERS.

P. S.—Since writing the above one of the members has received a communication of some importance from the "Department of Agriculture," which he wishes to lay before the Society for their consideration—and he is advised that there is on hand a quantity of Seeds &c., for distribution—who will meet on 2nd Monday in April and get some?
A MEMBER.

Col. Parr is selling the best IRISH POTATOES at $3 50 per Bbl. or $2 00 per bushel, and all other Groceries very low. Call all who want to buy.

TALLADEGA, ALA.,
April 2nd, 1873.

Mr. Grant:

Permit me to publish through the REPUBLICAN, the Sabbath School Convention which we propose to hold in Jacksonville during my next appointment in your place, beginning on Friday night, the 18 of April.

Friday night, sermon by Rev. J. C. Wright, of Oxford.

Saturday, address by Rev. E. T. Smyth of Oxford.

Saturday night, address by Rev. S. Honderson, of Alpine.

Sabbath, 9 a. m., address by Prof. Goodhue, of Oxford.

Sabbath, 11 a. m. sermon by Rev. W. Wilkes, of Fayetteville.

The afternoon of Sabbath will be provided for on the occasion. All the children and friends of Sabbath Schools are invited to meet with us; those in Jacksonville and in the region around. The speakers are all expected to prepare their discourses with reference to some branch of the Sabbath School work.

J. J. D. RENFRO,
President of the Baptist State Sabbath School Board.

Half Alive.

It is a sad thing to pass through life only half alive. Yet there are thousands whose habitual condition is one of langnor and debility. They complain of no specific disease; they suffer no positive pain; but they have no relish for anything which affords mental or sensuous pleasure to their more robust and energetic fellow-beings.

In nine cases out of ten this state of lassitude and torpor arises from a morbid stomach. Indigestion destroys the energy of both mind and body. When the waste of nature is not supplied by a due and regular assimilation of the food, every organ is starved, every function interrupted.

Now, what does common sense suggest under these circumstances of depression? The system needs rousing and strengthening; not merely for an hour or two, to sink afterwards into a more pitiable condition than ever (as it assuredly would do if an ordinary alcoholic stimulant was resorted to), but radically and permanently.

How is this desirable object to be accomplished? The answer to this question, founded on the unvarying experience of a quarter of a century, is easily given. Infuse new vigor into the digestive organs by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Do not waste time in administering temporary remedies, but wake the system up by recuperating the fountian head of physical strength and energy, the great organ upon which all the other organs depend for their nurture and support.

By the time that a dozen doses of the great vegetable tonic and invigorant have been taken, the feeble frame of the dyspeptic will begin to feel its benign influence. Appetite will be created, and with appetite the capacity to digest what it craves. Persevere until the cure is complete—until healthful blood, fit to be the material of flesh and muscle, bone and nerve and brain, flows through the channels of circulation, instead of the watery pabulum with which they have heretofore been imperfectly nourished.

OLD AND GOOD.

Dr. Wm. Brazier's Liver Cordial has now been in use by the public for a quarter of a century and it steadily preserves and increases its reputation as the best remedy for Billiousness, Jaundice and other liver diseases that is known.

READ THE TESTIMONY.

Covington P. O., Tipton Co., Tenn, Oct. 24, 1870.

Messrs. Mansfield & Higbee:
Memphis, Tenn.

GENTLEMEN: Permit me to call your attention to the action of your Brazier's Liver Medicine in cases of old chronic chills. It is well known that when ague becomes chronic, the trouble is frequently with the liver, and that quinine, unassisted, will then have no curative power. I find this illustrated in my own case, having had three-day chills for several years, while residing in Shelby county, Tenn., Mississippi, on White river, Ark., and near this place. My avocation being that of teaching, I found much trouble from these chills which seemed to be gradually undermining my constitution; yet no preparation or prescription that I tried afforded me more than temporary relief. A series of circumstances induced me to give your Brazier's Liver Medicine a trial, and it acted like a charm, effecting rapidly a perfect cure. The action of this medicine upon the liver is certainly very remarkable, and its effect upon my general health has been such as not only to give me great pleasure, but to give the medicine quite an increased reputation in this neighborhood.

D. M. MEREDETH.

Ap'l 5—1t.

The Eastman Atlanta Business College

This Institution has achieved a success which is unparallelled in the history of Commercial Colleges. Starting in Atlanta, Ga., May 9th, 1871, with four students, it has already sent out to the business world nearly THREE HUNDRED STUDENTS to attest its superior merits. The secret of its wonderful success is 1st, it is the only College in the South that is conducted on the ACTUAL BUSINESS PLAN. 2d, it keeps up to the letter of its advertisements. 3d. it is conducted by men who have had years of experience as practical accountants, business men, and teachers. The total cost for a full course including board, washing, tuition, books, and stationery will not exceed $130.

For specimens of Penmanship and College Journal containing full information. Address G. E. DETWILER, Pres't
P. O. Box 536, Atlanta, Ga.
mar. 22—8t.

ENTERPRISE IN BUSINESS.

We like enterprise, and we know of no class of business men displaying more of it than the newspaper publishers of America. The Publishers of Our Fireside Friend, Chicago, announce this week in our columns, their second Anual Distribution of premium to subscribers. This excellent Story and Family weekly is now in its third volume. Its success has been great. It is firmly established as one of the leading weeklies of the Union, with the largest circulation of any paper in the West. Its success may in no slight degree be attributed to its method of distributing prem's which is permanent with this paper, being held annually. Its distribution last year gave general satisfaction. Their list of premiums is fine and secure to every subscriber for 1873 a premium either in cash or some one of the valuable articles mentioned in the list. We cheerfully recommend the paper. Their plan of distributing premiums is a notaable part of their well conducted enterprise and our readers need have no doubt as to their being fairly dealt with. The paper is a financial success. Its immense circulation enable its publishers to offer this valuable list of premiums and to fully carry out their plan of destributing them.

Specimen copies of the paper and premium list giving full particulars may be had by addressing the Publishers Chicago.

☞Now stop saying "Times are hard," 'can't gen anything to do," &c., &c., and write at once to the undersigned, who will guarantee RESPECTABLE and PROFITABLE employment to all who desire it; both MALE and FEMALE, and send full particulars *free*. Address immediately, M. R. SCULLIN & CO., Main street, Okolona, Miss.
mar29—4t.

$100 REWARD!

STOLEN from the stable of the undersigned, near Jacksonville, Ala., on Saturday night 29th March, 1873, a Black Mare, medium size, high on the wethers, about seven years old; on her right fore leg inside, between the ankle and knee, a lump about the size of a minnie ball; and a small foot for her size, rather long. A saddle, McClellen tree, with small iron stirups, and a Bridle with flat buckles connecting headstall to bit and reins, and rings connecting brow band, and reins tolerably wide, taken at the same time.

I will give the above reward for the Mare and Thief, or $50 for either. Information thankfully received.

J. W. GIDLEY.
April 5. 1873—3t.

List of License;

THE following is a List of License issued by me, from and including the 1st day of January, 1873, to and including the 31st day of March, 1873, to-wit:

1873.

Jan'y 1st, No. 1. H. L. Stevenson, license to practice law:
Jan'y 2, No. 2, B. J. Matthews, license to wholesale spirituous liquors in Jacksonville, Ala.
Jan'y 2, No. 3. W. H. McElrath, license to wholesale spirituous liquors at his residence in Calhoun co. Ala.
Jan'y 2, No. 4, Wm. H. Forney, license to practice law.
Jan'y 6, No. 5, Dr. J. Y. Nisbet, License to practice medicine and surgery.
Jan'y 6, No. 6. Dr. Wm. M. Nisbet, license to sell Drugs in the town of Jacksonville, Ala.
Jan'y 7, No. 7, Woodstock Iron Company, license to sell Drugs at Woodstock, Ala.
Jan'y 8, No. 8, Dr. J. D. Arnold, License to practice Dental Surgery.
Jan'y 9, No. 9, L. P. Carpenter, License to retail spirituous liquors at Gormania, Calhoun county, Ala.
Jan'y 15, No. 10, S. C. & J. S. Kelly, license to keep a Livery Stable in Oxford, Ala.
Jan'y 23, No. 11, A. M. Landers, license to wholesale spirituous liquors in Jacksonville, Ala.
Jan'y 24, No. 12, Martin & Clark, License to wholesale spirituous Liquors near Morrisville, Ala.
Jan'y 25, No. 13, G. W. Reaves & Co., license to retail spirituous liquors at the Clark place, three and half miles north of Blue Mountain, Ala.
Jan'y 27, No. 14, Dr. S. C. Williams, license to practice Medicine and Surgery in Calhoun co. Ala.
Jan'y 27, No. 15, Dr. S C Williams, License to sell Drugs in Oxford, Ala.
Jan'y 28, No. 16, M M Keirnon, license to retail spirituous liquors at Patona, Ala.
Jan'y 30, No. 17, A Littlejohn, license to wholesale spirituous liquors at his residence in Calhoun co. Ala.
Jan'y 30, No. 17, J P Laney, license to wholesale spirituous liquors at his residence in Calhoun co. Ala.
Jan'y 31, No. 19, Savage & Borden, License as Real Estate agents from 1st January 1873 to 31st December, 1873.
Jan'y 31, No. 20, W J Borden, license to practice law.
Jan'y 31, No. 21, T L & E G Robinson, license to sell Drugs in Oxford, Calhoun county, Ala.
Jan'y 31, No. 22, T L Robinson, license to practice medicine & surgery.
Jan'y 31, No. 23, C H Reaves, license to wholesale spirituous liquors at or near his residence in Calhoun county, Ala.
Feb'y 4, No. 24, B J Mathews, license to retail spirituous liquors, in the town of Jacksonville.
Feb'y 4, No. 25, J F M Davis, license to practice medicine & surgery.
Feb'y 5, No. 26, John Foster, license to practice law.
Feb'y 11, No. 27, Dr. S. P. Nye, license to peddle on foot in Calhoun co. Ala.
Feb'y 14, No. 28, R P Weaver, license to keep a Livery Stable in Jacksonville, Ala.
Feb'y 17, No. 29, J D McCormick, License to wholesale spirituous liquors at Mt. Polk, Calhoun county, Ala.
Feb'y 17, No. 30, Dr. C C Porter, license to practice Dental Surgery.
Feb'y 18, No. 31, Dr. B S Evins, license to practice medicine & surgery.
Feb'y 22, No. 32, J S Kelley, license as agent Home Protection Fire Insurance Co.
Feb'y 27, No. 33, Dr. W W Harrison, license to practice medicine and surgery.
March 3, No. 34, Thomas S Neighbours, license to stand and keep a Jack.
March 4, No. 35, James Crook, license to practice law.
March 4, No. 36, R F Powers, license to deal in Horses and Mules.
March 5, No. 37, Dr. J C Francis, License to practice medicine and surgery.
March 5, No. 38, Dr. J C Francis, License to sell Drugs in Jacksonville, Ala.
March 5, No. 39, Dr. M W Francis, License to practice medicine and surgery.
March 8, No. 40, Jas. R Draper, license as a Broker in Oxford, Ala.
March 8, No. 41, E Kerr, license to keep a stallion.
March 8, No. 42, Anderson & Montgomery, license to wholesale spirituous liquors at Anderson's Cross Roads, in Calhoun co. Ala.
March 10, No. 43, Robert Reid, license to deal in horses & mules.
March 11, No. 44, Dr. J L Hughes, License to practice medicine and surgery in Calhoun co. Ala.
March 11, No. 45, J S Wakefield, license to keep a Jack in Calhoun county, Ala.
March 14, No. 46, James McHughes, License to keep a Stallion.
March 14, No, 47, Dr. P P Linder, License to practice medicine and surgery.
March 14, No. 48, J P Gore, license to retail spirituous liquors at Peak's Hill, Calhoun county, Ala.
March 15, No. 49, Dr. A Pelham, license to practice medicine & surgery,
March 17, No. 50, G C Ellis, license to practice law.
March 17, No. 51, J F Hill, License to wholesale spirituous liquors at John Hill's residence in Calhoun county, Ala.
March 18, No. 52, R P Weaver, license to keep a Jack.
March 18, No. 53. Dr. P G Cobb, license to practice medicine & surgery.
March 20, No. 54, Dr. E H Allen, license to practice medicine & surgery.
March 20, No. 55, Dr. W E Boling, License to practice medicine and surgery.
March 20, No. 56, Dr. W E Bowling, License to sell Drugs.
March 22, No. 57, W M Barron & Co. License to wholesale spirituous liquors in Jacksonville, Ala.
March 28, No. 58, Humphries and Sharp, license to retail spirituous liquors at Cross Plains, Ala.
March 28, No. 59, L H Vice, License to keep a stallion in Calhoun co. Ala.
March 29, No. 60. Dr. J B Cowden, License to practice medicine and surgery.
March 31, No. 61, Dr. J T Williamson, license to practice medicine and surgery.
March 31, No. 62, Dr. J W Watkins, License to practice medicine and surgery.
march 31, No. 63, Dr. J W Watkins, license to sell Drugs in Oxford, Calhoun county, Ala.
March 31, No. 64, Geo. F Turnley, license to practice law.
March 31, No. 65, J F & L W Grant, License to publish a newspaper in Jacksonville, Ala.
March 31, No. 66, M J Turnley, license to practice law.
March 31, No. 67, Wm M Hames, License to practice law.
March 31, No. 68, Dr. P H Brothers, License to practice medicine and surgery.
March 31, No. 69, Dr. X H Miller, License to practice medicine and surgery.
march 31, No. 70, Dr R H Watkins, License to practice medicine and surgery.
march 31, No. 71, John H Caldwell, License to practice law.
march 31, No. 72, Dr G W Posey, license to practice medicine and surgery.

I, Alexander Woods, Judge of the Court of Probate in and for Calhoun county, State of Alabama, do hereby certify, that the foregoing embraces a true list of License issued by me, numbered from one to seventy two inclusive, from 1st of January, 1873, to and including the 31st of march, 1873, as appears of record in my office.

Given under my hand this 31st March, 1873.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Estray Notice.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA;
Calhoun County.

TAKEN UP by Willis Fountain & posted before M. W. Woodruff, Esq. on the 14th day of March, 1873; a certain estray black mare Mule. Said Mule is about 13½ hands high, about 18 years old & has some saddle marks on her back. Appraised to the value of seventy dollars, ($70.)

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

March 29, 1873—3t.7

Chance to Save Money.

ALL persons who have not assessed their taxes can call and assess during Court, and save cost.

H. FITZ, Tax A's'r.
Mar. 29—2t.

POETRY.

THROUGH THE PASS.

[Just before his death, Capt. Matthew F. Maury expressed the wish which, almost in his very words is here given.]

I.

"Home—bear me home, at last" he said,
"And lay me where my dead are lying;
But not while skies are overspread,
And mournful wintry winds are sighing.

II.

"Wait till the royal march of Spring
Carpets the mountain fastness over—
Till chattering birds are on the wing,
And buzzing bees are in the clover.

III.

"Wait till the laurel bursts its buds,
And creeping ivy flings its graces
About the lichen'd rocks—and floods
Of sunshine fill the shady places.

IV.

"Then—when then sky, the air, the grass
Sweet Nature all, is glad and tender—
Then bear me thro' the "Goshen-Pass,
Amid the flash of May-day splendor."

V.

—So we will bear him!—Human heart
To nature's own drew nearer never;
And never stooped she to impart
Her love to one who held it dearer.

VI.

The stars had secrets for him; Seas
Revealed the depths their waves were screening;
The winds gave up their masteries—
The tidal flows confessed their meaning.

VII.

Of ocean-paths, the tangled clew
He taught the nations to unravel;
And showed the track, where safely through,
The lightning-footed thought might travel.

VIII.

And yet, unspoiled by all the store
Of Nature's grander revelations,
Who bowed more lovingly before
The lowliest of her fair creations?

IX.

No sage of all the sages past,
Ambered in Plutarch's limpid story,
Upon his living age has cast
A radiance touched with truer glory.

X.

His noble living, for the ends
God set him—(duty underlying
Each thought, word, action)—naught transcends
In lustre save his noble dying.

XI.

Do homage, sky, and air, and grass!
All things he cherished sweet and tender,
As through our gorgeous Mountain-Pass
We bear him in his sunset splendor!

MARGARET J. PRESTON.

*A magnificent mountain gorge between Lexington, Va., (where Capt. Maury expired,) and the Central Railroad.

THE LITTLE FROCK.

Faded and worn in places,
Faded and worn and old,
My tears on it leave their traces,
As I smooth it out fold upon fold,
For it beareth a magic power,
The fount of my tears to unlock,
When I think of the happy hour
I fashioned that little frock.

My darling sat beside me,
With his beautiful eyes agleam,
And that was erst deemed me.
Seemed into my heart to beam.
As I thought of the wondrous mercy,
Of the goodness and the love,
That prompted "Our Father" to send me
Such an angel down from above.

My needle flew fast and faster,
My thoughts took wing, as it flew,
To the courts of the blessed Master,
From whose gates my baby came thro';
And I wondered if all God's angels
Looked as pure and frail as he—
If among the shining archangels
There was any more fair to see.

But there came a pale, sad stranger
Unto my house one day;
My heart stood still, as if danger
And darkness about me lay.
I besought him that he would leave me,
For his touch was chill and strange,
And he laid his hand upon my baby,
Who straightway seemed to change.

His pale little cheeks grew whiter,
His bright blue eyes grew dim,
His clasp on my finger grew lighter,
The victory was to him—
To that pale and icy monarch,
Who rules with relentless sway,
Who came to my home in triumph
And bore my treasure away.

But a greater than he remaineth
Who hath broken the bands of the tomb—
Who hath robbed King Death of his terrors,
And lighted the pathway of gloom;
Who promised us sweet consolation,
If we patiently bow 'neath his rod.
And I know he hath taken my darling
To bloom in the garden of God.

A QUEER CONCLUSION.

Are Men and Women Fond of Each Other.

The Pall Mall "Gazette" is exercised over the question whether "men are more interesting to men than women are and whether women find more in women to interest them than they do in men." The "Gazette" comes to the unwelcome conclusion that the pretended fondness of the two sexes for one another is the great fundamental hypocrisy of the race. It would be unfair to dwell too much on the circumstance that they make one another uncomfortable in a way that men never make men nor women women taking that fact by itself. This might be a mere result of their being different. But a review of the whole case tends to establish a general incompatibility between the two. Things will have to alter very much if men and women are to get along well together. The pretence that they are dying of sheer liking for one another is not only not proved, if is disproved. Not merely is that kind of mortality wholly absent from the return, but after all these centuries the two sexes greatly keep aloof from one another.

Whenever you can get a glimpse of their true tendencies, it comes out clearly enough that men and women are domestic creatures under compulsion. All kinds of social contrivances have been tried, the real purpose of which, no matter how it may be disguised, is to seperate the sexes, and so secure for each the pleasure of being only in its own society. There is no sacrifice men will not make to get this luxury. They will support the costliest clubs, they will pretend any sort of recreation from cards down to billiards, sooner than not be apart from women a portion of their time. The like things holds of the ladies in their own way. The inability of the men to stay at home allows their wives to assemble mutual clubs in therr own drawing-rooms, and they do so. For one club the men have, the women have hundreds—just as many as there are houses.

The truth is, the taste of the sexes radically differ. At home feminine likings prevail, and there is no man who is not more or less aware that the minor arrangements and wonderful and to him superfluous filigre-like ornamentation of his house are not for him nor for his sex, but for the other. Just as little can it be doubted that men and women dress each for their own sex; that it is the admiration of their own kind, not of the opposite one, they lay themselves most out for. Men and women are in a perpetual condition of surprise, and scoff at each others styles, both always self-complacent and altogether omitting criticism of their own.

Conversation equally betrays this natural opposition. If the sexes had real respect for one another, would they indulge in those unbelievable compliments Neither does it to those of their own kind whom they honestly like. The artificial style of talk which is the traditionary custom of the sexes is plainly that of creatures who do not understand each other and have mutual suspicions. Being strange, they betake themselves to compliments.

A qualification in reference to the family relation has to be made. To a man his mother is not a woman—she is a divinity. The like partly holds in a girl of her father, and brothers and sisters are not of any sex. But get outside of this non-sexual circle, and the antipathy comes quickly into play. Boys nearly hate girls, and the feelings is returned. Old men care nothing for women of any age, except as nurses: old women creep together. It is only during the central portion of life that the sexes can be said to be civil to one another. In fact if nature had not forced men and women to love each other during that portion willy-nilly, and given them that incredible and perplexing bribe of children it is doubtful whether they would have any mutual liking. Love is all that exists between them.

It is astonishing, considering what a complete, intricate, long association the bringing up a family ties a couple so that they do not become more really intimate than they do even in the best cases. Doubt may well be felt that there are few husbands and wives who, in spite of all the trials they have shared have not at the bottom of their hearts a sense of grievance one against the other.

It is all very sad; but it cannot be helped. The sexes are partial failure and somehow has arisen an enormous exaggeration of their liking for one another. Looked at calmly, the interest which each has for the other is wofully lacking versatility; it is alike monotonous and small—more love, in fact.

This Jacksonville Republican.

"The Price of Liberty is Eternal Vigilance."

VOL. 37. JACKSONVILLE, ALA., APRIL 12, 1873. WHOLE NO. 1878.

Jacksonville Republican.

PUBLISHED, PRINTED & PUBLISHED, EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY

J. F. & L. W. GRANT.

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Charges due and collectable quarterly.

[From the Aldine for March.]

INCONSTANCY.

Against the curtain'd pane, beloved,
The snow beats thick and fast,
The wild winds sorrowful refrain
Is telling of the past—
And in the old familiar chair,
Beside the hearth's fire glow,
I sit and sing the tender air
You loved so long ago.

Ah, often since the springs, beloved,
Have bloomed above your rest,
I breathe the sweet old song that sings
Itself within my breast—
As children in the cheerless days
When winter darkly lowers,
Retrace the garden's sodden ways,
And talk of last year's flowers.

It never seemed to you beloved,
When we walked hand in hand,
Amid the sunshine and the dew
Of youth's enchanted land—
It never seemed to you or me
That I could sing or smile,
If you were lying silently
Within your grave the while.

We thought we could not live, beloved,
If we were torn apart—
That earth would have no more to give
To either stricken heart—
Alas, the change that time has wrought!
Your grave has held you long,
And in a home where you are not,
I sing the dear old song!

Do you look back to me, beloved,
From out your happy sphere,
And deem me false, that I can be
Alive, and you not here?
Death does not always bring its balm
To every aching ill—
Life may outlast its dearest charm,
And heartbreak does not kill.

It would have been the same, beloved,
Had I been first to die—
Another love had worn your name,
More dear perchance, than I.
Ah, after all these weary years,
Would you more constant be?
And would you drop these bitter tears,
And sing the song for me?

Fences.

A bill was recently introduced into our Legislature, says a Tennessee journal, by Mr. Allison, of Williamson, contemplating the enactment of some law by which the prodigious expenses of keeping up fences may be obviated. We hope a revolution may brought about by this bill which shall compel the law makers to recognize the principle that each farmer should take care of his own animals, and not compel his neighbor to protect himself against their ravages at a great expense and trouble. A fee simple in land should carry with it the right to be undisturbed and free from molestation, not only from men but from stock. A king may not enter the premises of a peasant without his permission, is the doctrine of the common law, and yet the wild animals belonging to an individual are allowed privileges that are not granted to the individuals themselves. A few years ago the people of Maine undertook to gather statistics to determine the expense to them of building roads and line fences. The figures went up into millions, and all this sum is really so much abstracted from the industrial interests of the country, and add immensely to the cost of living. We are glad to learn that the agitation of this question is going on all over the United States, especially where grain growing is carried on, and in regions where timber is scarce and dear. There are parts of Middle Tennessee where timber is so scarce fences will have to be abandoned from necessity, if not from policy. The cost of material is becoming so great in some counties in our State that the fences around a six hundred acre farm are worth more than all the stock running at large is worth. Why should the owner of stock not be compelled by law to guard his stock as well as the owner of a crop to protect it from the ravages of such stock?—The crop remains on the land of its owner; the stock having more than regal privileges can leave the land of the owner and devastate at will the property of another. Where is the justice in this?

In order that our readers may know something of the outly necessary to prevent these inroads upon the farmer, we compile the following from various sources at the request of some of the members of the Legislature:

"The fences of the United States have cost more money than the houses and cities including; more than the ships, boats, vessels of every description, on all the oceans, lakes and rivers; more than our manufactories, of all kinds, with with their machinery; and more than any class of property, aside from real estate, except, it may be, the railroads of our country.—This may be like an exaggerated statement, but a little estimate will show that it is not extravagant as would at first appear:

"The first cost of the fences of New York State was between $100,000,000 and $150,000,000. Robinson gives it at $144,000,000. Assuming this to be approximately correct and estimating the first cost of the fences of other States on the same basis, we have, as the total first cost of the fences of the whole country, the vast sum of $1,295,000,000.

"This requires to be renewed once in ten years, giving $129,400,000 as the annual cost, to which should be added, however, at least half as much more for repairs, making the aggregate sum of $194,400,000 as the annual national expense—a sum we believe below the actual figures, yet quite beyond comprehension. James T. Worthington, of Ohio, says that there are 18,000,000 acres of land in Ohio, inclosed within 45,000 miles of fences, at a prime cost of $115,000,000 and a yearly expense for repairs, etc., of $7,680,000.

"If roadside and boundary fences can be dispensed with, half the cost of fencing will be saved. That cost is now an annual tax of $1,50 on every acre of improved land in the United States—the 'fence tax' being twice or thrice as great as the aggregate of the States and local taxes combined.

"Why cannot a large portion of this outlay be saved for some profitable investment. Every dollar rescued from fences may be added to productive wealth. Fences are dead capital; they pay no interest and are a constant drain upon the pocket. As Mr. Greeley says: 'We poison our land with fences; they are a shelter for weeds, as well as a vast and useless expense. The indirect cost which they inflict is almost as much as the direct. A Virginia zigzag fence occupies five acres for every hundred inclosed, thus imposing a five per cent. tax on the market value of the soil—a tax which would be felt to be oppressive if it was for the payment of the national debt instead of for the shelter of a growth of weeds.'

"Shall we fence stock out or in? There is no doubt that our people now expend four times as much money to fence stock out as it would require to fence it in. Our present custom, which requires universal fencing, is the worst blunder the American people ever made. Enterprising and original in many matters, they are here following slavishly generation after generation, the habit of the earliest English settlers—following it, though very expensive and inconvenient, because it is the good old way. Europe has learned a more rational way. There are ten times more fences in Illinois than in Germany, and Duchess county in New York has more than all France. In France, Germany and Holland, farmers hold their land in common, with only narrow paths between them.

"The immense cost of sustaining fences; the inconvenience of having them always in the way of thorough tillage, and of easy egress and ingress to the premises; the impassable snow drifts accumulated by them; the shelter they afford to weeds and briars; the protection they afford to many of the worst animal pests of the farm, and the unsightly appearance generally throughout the country, as the receptacle of stone-heaps, piles of brush and dead leaves and to say nothing of the countless acres rendered worse than useless by their occupation."

The Montgomery *Advance* is publishing biographical sketches of the members of the present Legislature. We find the following of our immediate representative:

JAMES M. RENFROE, the member from Calhoun county, was born in Benton (now Calhoun) county. In the early settling of the county, his father removed to Talladega county, in 1844, where he raised and educated his children. In 1853 he was elected to the office of Sheriff of said county and his son James M. Renfroe served with him as deputy Sheriff during his term of office, and continued to serve in the same capacity during the succeeding term. Just before the war his father removed from Talladega to Calhoun county, from which point young Renfro volunteered as a soldier, casting his destiny with the 10th Alabama Regiment, as O. S. in Company G., in which capacity he continued to serve until through the promotion or death of officers of the company, a vacancy was created, when he was elected 2nd Lieutenant, from which position he rose by successive promotions to the rank of captain; but owing to severe wounds received at different times, (the last almost proving fatal and remaining a "thorn in his side" until to day), he was unable to command his company, and was at the time of the surrender of Gen. Lee on detached service. The 10th Alabama Regiment, A. N. Va., participated in all, or nearly all, of the important engagements which occurred in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania. It was organized and commanded by Col. John Forney, an officer of the old U. S. Army, who was afterwards promoted to the ranks of Brigadier General, Major General and Lieutenant General, in succession. After the promotion of Gen. Forney, it was commanded respectively by Col's J. B. Martin, (killed at Drainsville), J. J. Woodward, (killed at Gain's Mill), W. H. Forney, who was afterwards promoted to the rank of Brigadier General, in which capacity, as well as that of Colonel, he distinguished himself, receiving many honorable wounds, J. H. Caldwell, J. E. Shelley, (killed near Petersburgh), and W. T. Smith, who surrendered the Regiment with the army of Lee at Appomatox. The Regiment was mustered into the service of the Confederate States June 4th, 1861. After the close of the war, young Renfroe, with his comrade in arms and late Adjutant of the Regiment L. W. Grant, took a wild goose chase as far as San Antonio, Texas, with the intention of visiting the land of the Montezumas, but were deterred therefrom by the presence of Cortina's men and the French troops along the Rio Grande. After a short stay in that city, they turned their steps homeward, since which time, our hero has spent a portion of his time in the cities of Mobile, New Orleans, and St. Louis, engaged in mercantile pursuits, and would have made his home in the Territory of Montana but for the severity of the climate. He returned to his native State and spent one winter in Selma and was afterwards in Life Insurance business as general traveling agent, and finally was elected by the good people of old Calhoun to represent them in the Lower House of the General Assembly of Alabama, which he has done to the best of his ability. He has also selected himself a help-meet for life from among the fair and accomplished daughters of Montgomery, and is now a "happy man."

SENSIBLE SENTIMENTS.—M. J. Wicks of the exploded Savings Bank of Memphis, challenged William Rule, of the Knoxville *Chronicle*, for writing and publishing a letter about his financial management. Rule immediately exploded the fellow, saying in his reply:

"I do not seek a reputation for courage gained in that way. If you are more anxious to investigate the matter of cowardice than I am, you are at liberty to make the investigation in your own way, and until you are fully satisfied I do not propose to leave the country, but will continue to pursue my legitimate business, going wherever and whenever that business call me. While I do not recognize the so called code of honor, I wish you distinctly to understand that I fully recognize the right of self-defence. I do not court, but on the contrary, avoid personal difficulties with my fellows, but when attacked I shall not hesitate to defend myself as promptly and effectually as necessity may seem to require.

"You ask me to fight you a duel. And for what? Because I have made statements concerning you, the truth of which I can prove, and the falsity of which you do not offer to show. I do not propose to pander to the barbarous prejudices of depraved minds by sitting myself up as a target, to give you the opportunity of a so-called vindication of your honor. I have no respect for any such foolish notions. They may be in accordance with your ideas of honor and courage, they are not with mine. Words can not express my contempt for such folly. It is not proof of courage but cowardice! It is not evidence of manliness, but of a weak concession to a heathenish and brutal custom.—It is not the way to defend a gentleman's honor, but a practical confession of his inability to defend it in the manner prescribed by a enlightened, Christian public sentiment and the laws of civilized people."

The Contented Man.

A wealthy epicure applied to an Arabian doctor for a prescription that restors his body to health, and give happiness to his mind. The physician advised him to exchange shirts with a man who was perfectly contented with his lot upon which the patient set out upon his journey in pursuit of such a person. After many months spent without accomplishing his object, he was told of a certain cobbler of whom everyone had spoken as a model of contentment and happiness. Pursuing the direction given, the traveler was pleased with the sight of the cobbler enjoying a comfortable nap on a board.—Without ceremony he was aroused from his slumbers, and the important interrogatory, whether he was contented with his lot, was answered in the affirmative.

"Then," said the seeker after happiness, "I have one small boon to ask at your hands. It is that you exchange shirts with me that by this means I also may become contented and happy.

"Most gladly would I accede to your request," replied the cobbler, "but——

"Nay, refuse me not," interrupted the man of wealth; "any sum thou mayest name shall be thine."

"I seek not thy wealth," said the cobbler, "but—but——."

"But what?"

"The truth is—I have no shirt!"

The Press Association.

There was quite a successful and harmonious meeting of a majority of the members of the State Press Association in this city yesterday. Matters of considerable importance were discussed, and committies appointed which will report on the matters submitted to them at the next meeting, which will be in the city of Birmingham, on the 15th of May. It is probable that a gathering of more importance, to the Press and to the State at large, has not been held in Alabama for several years. With a view of having careful deliberation and discussion, it was thought best not to act definitely on the subjects proposed until the meeting at Birmingham, and at that meeting it is hoped every newspaper, having the welfare of Alabama at heart, will be represented. To the President and members of the Montgomery Board of Trade and to the Arlington Club the Association tender thanks for courtesies extended them yesterday.

—"Soapweed" is the name of an agreeable vegetable growing in Colorado Territory. How it works may be infered from what happened to a newly arrived young lady who took a stroll out of Denver recently. 'After walking two or three miles, she felt weary and looked around her for something to sit down on. Spying a large bunch of soapweed, she went to it and sat herself down, not gently, but with considerable suddenness. As she rose a distance of about fifteen feet in the air, immediately thereafter, she envolved a scream that is described by those who heard it as a regular blood-curdler. Hereafter she will carry a cushioned camp-chair with her when she makes excursions in the suburbs.'' An obese German gentleman sat down on the weed with some presipitation, and the crowd, attracted by his roars, explained: 'I shoost comes out mit mine cane for a leetle valk, unt I gits pooty dam tired, unt I shoost sits down on dot booch, unt mine Got in himmel! how I gits bit more ash a dozzen shnakes all to vonce! Soapweed is a mass of spines, very delicate, beautiful and penetrating.

Rust in Wheat.

R. Y. M., Abington, Va., writes to the *Southern Farm and Home:* 'While I do not claim to have discovered an infalible cure for the rust in wheat, I believe I have found the means of preventing rust in four crops out of five perhaps more. You remember how destructive rust was to the last crop in nearly all the wheat producing sections of the South. I raised as fine a crop as ever I had in my life, and I am an old farmer, while all my neighbors crops were ruined by rust. I attribute my escape to top dressing my wheat in March with wood ashes, putting on about twelve bushels to the acre. I got the idea from (I forgot the name) who recomended ashes not only as a preventative of rust but as the best manure for growing wheat My experiment was so successful that I mean to top dress my crop this year if I have to buy and haul my ashes.

There are a good many Congressmen who have not (yet) drawn their increased pay, and some of them are telling the folks at home that they "have not drawn it." But the amount undrawn stands to their credit, and will be available to themselves or their heirs at any time, even for years to come, until the account is actually closed by a receipt for the money. The honest way is to draw the increased dividend and reconvert it into the national Treasury. The dishonest way is to say "I have not drawn it," and then to quietly pocket it hereafter.

A singular discovery has been made at the Conciergerie in Paris. At the Court of Cassation fire had destroyed two out of the three towers, and a few days since the workmen engaged in repairing that named after St. Louis came suddenly upon a mysteriously deep well. This was contrived curiously in the wall facing the quay, and proves to be nothing less than the fatal dungeon of the old Palace of St. Louis. Yet none of the historians of the Conciergerie mention it and chance and mischance only have now made it known. An opening of two square yards in one of the turrets reveals a horrid tunnel reaching the level of the Seine. There it forms a gallery sloping downwards to the bed of the river. The attempt to penetrate into this dreadful dungeon was fruitless as the interior is lined with sharp iron spears and points which cross each other in every direction. When this tower of St. Louis was used occasionally as the dwelling of the Kings of France captives of note were confined in its underground prisons, and when the powers that were became anxious to get rid of any one of them they led him through a passage formed in the interior of the wall towards this newly-discovered dungeon. A secret door was opened, and he precipitated into the yawning chasm, and there transfixed by spikes, he perished in slow torture: Of course, it may be easily imagined that it was only portions of skeletons that ever reached the bed of the Seine.

At Middloburg, Pa., says the Post of that place, a man named Kilsworth died lately, after a local career of brief but startling eccentricity. He came thither from Hartford, Conn., last spring, attired in curiously patched garments and accompanied by a dog, and hired a room in which to print for himself an incoherent pamphlet entitled, "The Prospects of the End." From long consideration of the passage in Revelations; "And he laid hold on Satan and bound him a thousand years, after which he must be loosed for a little season," he had become possessed with the idea that the season of diabolic rule had commenced, and that men could avoid its influence only by abstaining rigidly from all physical grossness. To maintain his own etheriality, while printing his pamphlet upon a hand-press which he had brought with him, he lived exclusively upon corn meal and water, refusing to touch bread or meat. Though very taciturn and lofty in his manner, he seemed to be actually insane on this subject only, but died a victim to the poor diet and hard labor imposed by his delusion.

Republican

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

SATURDAY, APRIL 12th, 1873.

A few days more and the Legislature will have been in session just five months.

The negroes of the Legislature have got "civil rights" on the brain again.—If they were more civil to their white superiors in the Legislature, they would likely get their "rights" sooner.

The Spring Term of our Circuit Court which was postponed by a change in the law, will commence next Monday. All persons heretofore summoned to attend as witnesses or jurors, are required to do so without waiting for a second summons.

THE OXFORD CHRONICLE.—We understand that Messrs. Embrey & Savage have bought the interest of Mr. Henry L. Oliver in the above named paper, and that henceforth it will be edited by Prof. Borden, of that place. Both the proprietorship and the editorship of the paper assure it a prosperous future.

The correspondent of the Selma Times says it is rumored that Associate Justice Saffold has written a letter to the Governor, resigning his seat upon the Supreme Court bench, in favor of Jasper N. Haney, of Selma. Haney was in Montgomery several days ago, for the purpose of obtaining signatures to a petition to the Governor, recommending him for the place. Several influential Democrats and members of the Legislature signed his petition, says the same correspondent.

The correspondent has since corrected this statement. It is Judge Saffold, of Selma, who resigns in favor of Mr. Haney.

THE PRESS CONVENTION.—At the call of President Saffold, the Press Association of Alabama met in Montgomery on the 2nd inst. It was our pleasure to be present. For reasons not necessary to mention, the proceedings of the Convention were not made public. Suffice it to say that much very important business was transacted, and much more of equal importance blocked out for the meeting to be held in Birmingham the 15th day of May. Matters of interest to every editor and publisher of the State will come up, and a large attendance is expected. In lieu of a more extended notice of this most important Convention, we publish articles from the Montgomery Advertiser and Selma Times in relation thereto. The article on the outside, headed "Press Association," should have been credited to the Montgomery Advertiser.

RAILROAD MEETING.—We learn from the Huntsville Advocate that the Railroad meeting previously appointed for Mayfield Kentucky, assembled in that place the 25th day of March. The meeting was largely attended, many rail-road notables being present. The meeting was addressed by Col. E. Hurlburt, of Georgia, among others, and his argument in favor of narrow-guage railroads is said to have been an unusually fine one. After his speech, a resolution was offered inviting the President and Directors of the Duck River Valley Narrow Guage Railroad to co-operate with this company (the Cairo & Tenessee River Railroad) from Cairo to Huntsville Ala., *via* Johnsonville, Tenn. A committee of six was appointed to visit the cities of Cairo and St. Louis to interest the citizens of those places in the enterprise. This road will also connect at or near Johnsonville, with the Ohio, Tenessee & Black Warrior Rivers Railroad, which is to run from Johnsonville through Pulaski, Huntsville, Jacksonville, Atlanta and Macon, and thence to Savannah or Brunswick, with a branch from a point between Johnsonville and Pulaski, thro' Florence and Tuscumbia, to Tuscaloosa, on the Black Warrior river.

Gen. Burke was the delegate from Jacksonville to this Convention, and, we presume, attended. If so, when he returns, we may be able to give a fuller account of what was done.

LEGISLATIVE.—The Legislature, this week, has accomplished no great amount of work, but some that is of importance. The one particular act of the Senate that will be most pleasing to the people, was the adoption of a joint resolution to adjourn on the 14th. The House has not yet concurred, and will not, if we are to judge the future by the past. This is not the first time the Democratic Senate has manifested a disposition to adjourn, nor the first time the Radical House has refused. The responsibility for this unprecedented long term clearly rests with the Radical party. Many members of the Legislature are doing a better business than ever before in their lives, and consequently are in no hurry to break up such a good thing for themselves. Each member has already made this session about one thousand dollars, and this amount will be swelled before the House consents to adjournment. This sum would have bought many of the negro members who were held for sale before the war, and has bought several of the white members who put themselves up for sale after the war. The Radicals bid them in with a seat in the Legislature and perquisites, and got badly bit in the bargain. They feel no responsibility and would legislate and draw their pay the year 'round, if permitted to do so. We were permitted to be in Montgomery and watch their maneuvres for a few days a week ago, and can truthfully could not be well picked up outside the lunatic asylums of the country. Of course there are exceptions to this rule, but they are the big lights of the Radical party in Alabama, who entered the Legislature, not for the pay or honor, but to control their mob in the House and see that it was not outwitted by the superior intelligence of the Democrats.

The Committee of which McAfee is chairman, appointed to investigate alleged frauds in the management of the Selma & Gulf Rail-road, has reported, but the evidence upon which the report is based is tied up, through the machinations of Alex White, who is Attorney for the Road, and its publication will likely be defeated. It is understood that McAfee has done his duty without fear or affection in this investigation, and White ought to remove the embargo and give him the benefit of its publication. His treatment of McAfee is not such treatment as Radical Saints should extend one to another.

An attempt was made in the House to get up the Senate Civil Rights bill, but the Democrats, owing to a little gratuitous insult offered by the negroes some days ago, refused to let it come up, and it will have to take its turn. This bill provides for equal accommodation of white and black on steamboats, railroads and eating houses along lines of railroad.

The House has passed the bill confirming the sale of the A. & C. R. R. by Gov. Lewis. White and Parsons were the special champions of the bill.

A new office has been created with a salary of four thousand dollars attaching. The peculiar duty of the incumbent of this office is to seize upon and run defaulting rail-roads, and report progress to the Legislature.

A bill has passed both houses to compel Tax Collectors to pay into the hands of County Treasurers, all county taxes monthly.

A repeal of the ku-klux law, which renders counties liable to suit where parties are killed or maltreated by disguised persons within such counties, where such disguised persons are not brought to justice, was lost by only two votes. Had the Democrats of the House been in their places, the law would to-day stand repealed, as the bill had already passed the Senate. On the 8th inst., sixteen members of the House were absent, nine of whom were Democrats.

The Recent Elections in Connecticut, Ohio and Iowa.

In the recent elections, East and West, that lively old corpse, the Democratic party, has been kicking up quite a rum pus and causing great consternation in the ranks of the faithful. In Ohio the Democrats have swept towns, cities and counties that the Radicals have uniformly carried for the past ten or twelve years, while in Connecticut, a Grant State in the last election, the Democrats elec their candidate for Governor by over four thousand majority and make large gains in the Legislature. For the first time in twelve years Cincinnati has elected a Democratic Mayor and the entire Democratic and Liberal ticket by a majority of from fifteen hundred to two thousand. In Dubuque, Iowa, the Democrats elected their Mayor and Council. In the county in which Springfield, Ohio, is situated, Bloss, the Democratic candidate, was elected over Samuel Bowman, the regular Republican candidate, by a handsome majority. The county has hitherto gone Republican by about thirteen hundred majority. In Wooster, Ohio, the Democrats made a glorious fight and elected J. T. Henry, their candidate for Mayor, by a majority of one hundred and fifty. He is the first Mayor the Democrats have elected since 1863. In Columbus, Ohio, the Democrats elected their Mayor and entire city ticket. In Chillicothe, Ohio, W. C. Williams, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, was elected over Waddle, Independent, by 275 majority. Newark, Ohio, gives an average Democratic majority of 250. In Cleveland, Ohio, the citizens ticket was elected over the regular Republican ticket by 800 majority. In Dayton, Ohio, nearly the entire Democratic city ticket was elected. These comprise the largest cities and towns in Ohio. They give us an earnest of what the State will do in the next general election. It was the Credit Mobilier scandal and the Back Salary Steal that did the work. The Radical party is falling to pieces of its own rottenness. The Democracy will win in the next general election.

The Press Association.

This body convened in Montgomery yesterday. There was a full attendance and the greatest harmony prevailed. Business of great importance to the profession was considered, but for reasons satisfactory to the convention, the proceedings were not published. A number of important committees were appointed to report at a meeting to be held on the 15th of May next, at the young city of Birmingham. The convention at that time will consider questions of the greatest importance to the press of the State and will place it on a different basis than it has heretofore occupied.

Selma Times:

THE PRESS CONVENTION.

[Special Correspondence Selma Times.]

The Press Convention met in this city this evening and important business, interesting only to the newspaper fraternity, was transacted. Various important committees were appointed to report to the next anual meeting of the Convention, to be held at Birmingham on the 15 h day of May next.

Invitation was received from the Board of Trade, and from the Arlington Club, tendering the Association the hospitalities of their rooms. The utmost harmony prevailed, and much good accomplished. The proceedings of the Association, for reasons best known to its members, will not be made public. The press of Alabama are determined to be a power in this State, and it is time that were freeing themselves from

The Connecticut Election.

As we write returns from Connecticut show a majority in the towns heard from of 5,516 for Mr. INGERSOLL, the Democratic candidate for Governor, over Mr. HAVEN, the Republican candidate, giving indications of Democratic majority in that State of about four thousand. This can not by any stretch of the Presidential vanity be regarded as exactly a "vindication" of the Administration party. It is a gain for the Democratic Liberal party of considerably more than seven thousand votes on the late Presidential election, in which GRANT'S majority over GREELEY was more than four thousand. It is a triumphant "vindication" of the wisdom of the coalition between the Democrats and Liberal Republicans in the cause of the reform. We do not need to go so far for testimony to that point, but the news from the New England State is emphatic. The two branches of the Reform party met and nominated their joint ticket harmoniously, and with equal harmony conducted the campaign before the people. The Prohibition ticket in the field did not command any considerable following the Republican and Democratic candidates were evenly blanched in point of fitness and popularity, and the issue may be regarded as having been a distinct one between the party whose corruptions were named in this city last May and reaffirmed at Baltimore, and the party that made those charges and rode to success in this last election in that State by reason of having proved them. The belief in the truth of those assertions has been emphasized by a change of seven thousand five hundred votes since November in the State of Connecticut, which has never given so pronounced a Democratic majority. For the exact majorities we must await further returns. The Congressmen were re-elected, and in the Legislature there was a decided Democratic gain.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

MURDER.—Bob Fain colored, murdered his wife last Sabbath evening—it has been represented to us as a cold-blooded deed. The murder occurred on the plantation of Mr. Frank McClellan five miles east of the city. Bob Fain was arrested yesterday and lodged in jail. Our vigilant Sheriff, Capt. J. J. Nix, is entitled to the thanks of the people of the entire county for the prompt arrest of the murderer.

Talladega Mountain Home.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Details of Atlantic disaster: Harry Jones an englishman, saw two survivors fighting for the possession of a pair of boots, on a dead body. They finally decided by the toss of a penny which should have them.

Two Swedes deliberately chose to die with their wives and children, rather then leave them and swim ashore.

Edwin Figgins, a Hampshire bricklayer, and twelve companions in a compartment with him escaped by stripping off their clothes and squeezing themselves though a port hole.

Richard Reynolds from Queenstown, who kept a dairy during the voyage, charges that many of the crew acted very cowardly. It is said that one of the men who escaped by the port hole, was wedged in for several minutes, unable to move either way, but finally escaped. He (Reynolds) was lifted by the hair, through a port hole, The lad John Henly, was the only child saved. The little fellow cried out through the port hole, that his father mother and brother were all drowned, and asked to be helped out. The boy was met here by a married sister yesterday, and was the observed of all observers, at castle Garden. The affecting meeting between the sister and her little brother, brought tears to all the spectators, eyes.

William Glenfield, from Devonshire, lost his wife, and then was robbed.

Robert Mailer, a young man in Williamsburg, maddened with rum, to kill his father yesterday, when the latter nearly clubbed him to death in self defence.

A. T. Stewart is reported better, though visitors are excluded.

NEW ORLEANS, April 7.—William Merriman, aged nineteen, and a negro man, killed each other in an alternation. Saturday night, at Dryas creek Station on the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad. The assassination of W. B. McDonald a Republican, at a hotel in Vernon Jackson Parish is reported. He was shot through a window at night, by an unknwn party, with a double barreled shot gun. Riotous demonstrations on the negroes in Grant Parish, are reported. Some whites were ordered to leave the Parish, and obeyed. It is stated that their residences were afterwards plundered. Franklin Henry Train, a Republican Judge of the Third Judicial District, arrived this morning and opened the term of the District Court. Numbers of the Franklin Bar positively refused to appear and practice before him.

BATON ROUGE, April the 7. The municipal election to-day was quiet. The McEnery ticket was elected without opposition. Last night at 10 o'clock a man calling himself Jas. Helm, drew a knife and cut a boy, whose name is unknown, and in his attempt to escape attacked and cut three unoffending parties who happened to be in his way. Officer Furgarson in attempting to make the arrest, was next to receive the knife and died five minutes afterwards. Mr. W. Benison, an old and respected citizen who was one of the unfortunates, has since died, and it is thought that two others will die. Henry Mayers, a driver from an Engine Company No. 2, it is believed will die. The firemen swear vengeance against Helm. Intense excitement prevails, and it is believed that he will never be allowed by the mob to have a trial. Some of the police force have already asserted their intention, if called on, to defend the jail. Helm gives his name as James Bennet Helm, of Floyd county, Virginia, and cousin to the notorious Jack Helm of Texas.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PITTSBURG, April 8.—The steamer New State, for Wheeling, with a full cargo, sunk from collision with the Eagle, and will be a total loss. The people on board were saved.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI, April 8. The result of the election in Columbus, Ohio, seems to be Democratic, both in the municipal and Constitutional convention tickets. In Mansfield, the Democrats were also successful. In the main, the whole Democratic ticket was elected

CHILLICOTHE, April 8.—The Democrats elected their Mayor. The remainder of the ticket is doubtful. In Lancaster the citizens ticket as opposed to Democratic ticket, was elected. In Cleveland, the Independents elected, their Mayor, and the Republicans elec- Crestline the Democrats were victorious. In Circleville the Republicans were successful.

FRANKLIN, April, 8.—The office of the Attakapas *Register*, Kellogg's official journal for the St. Mary's Parish; was entered last night by unknown parties, who knocked the type into pie, and broke the press. The Kelloggites installed the Parish officers yesterday. Last night the house was entered and the records abstracted.

ROCHESTER, April 8.—This evening about 8:30, the foundation wall on the river side, on Front street, of the new city building for police and fire departments went out when about twenty or thirty persons were upon it looking at the river. It is estimated by those who were eye-witnesses of the affair, that ten or fifteen were carried into the river and swept over the high falls. No names of the lost are yet reported. Five or six are known to have escaped. Great excitement prevails, and the police are in full force in the streets trying to prevent any further catastrophe.

OBITUARY.

DIED near Jacksonville, Ala., April 4th, 1873, MRS. MARY E., wife of Mr. Henry A. Earns.

The deceased was born Jan. 18th, 1842. She was married to Mr. Earns, July, 1860. At the age of 12 or 13, she became a professed follower of the Lord Jesus, and through the remainder of her *life on earth, quietly exemplified the reality* of her faith.

Eulogies on the dead are often overwrought, but no language could too strongly express the amiability and sweetness of disposition, the self-control, the earnest and unassuming piety of Mrs. Earns.

She was ever punctual and regular in her closet devotions; consequently a beautiful light was reflected from her character. She was never known to speak ill of others, nor to utter a complaining or fretful word. To know her was to love her. Her faith was triumphant. Calm, resigned, without fear, resting upon the merits of her Savior she ascended to her crown. A soul hath gone home to the land of its birth, and another harp is strung, and another song is given to the breeze that floats o'er the garden of Heaven.

For the Jacksonville Republican.

In Memoriam.

The subject of this tribute to departed worth, ANDREW DICKINSON, was born January 4th, 1851, professed religion and joined the Baptist church at Rabbit Town, Calhoun Co., Ala. in August, 1866, died Sept. 28, 1872, on Wolf creek St. Clair Co. Ala., giving evidence in his last sickness of entire resignation to the will of God, and of acceptance with Christ Jesus as his personal Redeemer.

Truly, the ways of Divine Providence are inscrutable; for here was one taken from earth, whose talents, moral and religious bearing, and many amiable and generous qualities gave great promise of extensive usefulness to his fellow men, and of consecration to the service of God.

His intention was, after securing a liberal culture of mind, which he was rapidly attaining, to devote himself to the ministry of the Gospel. But in the maturing of mental powers rarely equaled, and still more rarely excelled, in the midst of that deep tillage of heart, which yields well developed fruit, behold the remorseless scythe of death cuts down one of earth's gifted ones. Truly, His ways are past finding out, yet their conception and execution are founded in infinite wisdom and in infinite love: The righteous are taken from the evil to come.

To that sorrowing circle of parents brothers and sisters we would say that "ye grieve not as those who have no hope, for if we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with Him." "Blessed are the dead who die *in the Lord* from henceforth, yea saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."

Peace to thine ashes dear son, brother and friend. May we all live so as to join thee in ascribing praises to Him "who is our wisdom, our righteousness, our sanctification and our Redemption."

L. L.

T. C. S. Ferguson, 324. vs. J. M. Meharg, et als. } IN CHANCERY, at Jacksonville, Ala.

IN this cause it is made to appear to the Register by the affidavit of Wm. H. Forney, Esq., Solicitor for Complainant, that the defendant, J. M. Meharg is a non-resident of this State, and that he is twenty-one years old, and resides in Ellis county in the State of Texas, post office unknown to affiant. It is therefore ordered by the Register, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala., for four successive weeks, requiring him the said J. M. Meharg to answer or demur to the Bill of Complaint in this cause, by Thursday the 29th day of May, 1873, or in thirty days thereafter, a decree pro confesso may be taken against him the said JM. Meharg.

Done at office this 7th day of April, 1873.

WM. M. HAMES, Register.

ap'l 12—4t.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

Probate Court, Apl. 8th, 1873.

THIS day came William C. Scarborough, and produces in court a paper purporting to be the last will and testament of Thomas K. Cook, deceased, and moves the Court to admit the said will to probate, and to issue letters testamentary under said will to the said William C. Scarborough, Executor.

It is therefore ordered, that the 14th day of May, 1873, be set for the hearing of said application; and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a Newspaper published in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day as a notice to Marion Witt, Sarah Wells, Sophia Cook and Martha Cook, who are non-resident legatees under said will; and Thomas E. Cook and James A. Ragan, whose residences are unknown, and who are also legatees under said will, to be and appear at a special term of said court, to be holden at the court house of said county, on said 14th day of May, 1873, and show cause if any they have, why said will should not be admitted to probate, and Letters Testamentary issue to the said William C. Scarborough.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

April 12, 1873.—3t.

Thorough Bred China Polands.

I have for sale a few Pigs of this celebrated stock, the best adapted to the Southern climate. I will sell them at half the price asked by Northern breeders, $15 00 a pair or $8 00 each; and in order to accommodate those desirous of improving their stock, will take corn in payment at market price.

J. W. BURKE.

ATLANTIC & PACIFIC R. R.

Main Line—From Franklin, Mo., through Rolla, Lebanon, Springfield, Pierce city, Neosho and Seneca, Mo., to Vinita, Indian Territory. 327 miles.

MISSOURI PACIFIC R. R.

Main Line—From St. Louis, Missouri, through Franklin, Jefferson city, Tipton, Sedalia, Pleasant Hill and Kansas city, Mo. Wyandotte and Leavenworth, Kansas, to Atchison, Kansas. 320 miles.

Branch—Tipton to Boonville, Mo. 25
Branch—Sedalia to Lexington, Mo. 55
Branch—Pleasant Hill to Lawrence, Kansas. 61

Whole number of miles, 798

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

Probate Court, March 25th, 1873.

THIS day came William B. Green, and produces in Court a paper purporting to be the last will and testament of William Green, deceased, and moves the Court to admit the said will to probate, and to issue letters testamentary under said will, to the said William B. Green, Executor.

It is therefore ordered, that the 21st day of April, 1873 be set for the hearing of said application; and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to Andrew T. Green, Louisa Allen, wife of Adison L. Allen and Mary P. Green, wife of Pinckney Green, who are non-resident Legatees under said will, to be and appear at a Special Term of said court, to be holden at the court house of said county, on said 21st day of April, 1873, and show, if anything they have to allege, why said will should not be admitted to probate, and letters thereunder issue to the said William B. Green.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Mar. 29, '73.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

Probate Court, 2nd day of April, 1873.

Estate of Patton Brothers, deceased.

This day came P. H. Brothers, the Administrator of said estate, & filed his statement, accounts, vouchers and evidences for an annual settlement of his administration. It is ordered that the 2nd day of April, 1873, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest said settlement if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

ap'l. 5, 1873—3t.

Republican

LOCAL.

Plenty of Sewing Machine Agents in town. A good looking set of men.

The Gift Concert of the Public Library of Kentucky has been postponed to July 8.

James Crow keeps the best Tobacco of anybody in Jacksonville for W——e and our Devil says so.

"Court week" opens up Monday. A good time to fall in and settle subscriptions. Money mighty scarce with us just now.

That old party has got tired of waiting for the day of judgment to verify what people say of others, and has gone to telling all she hears as "God's truth."

Billy Alexander has bought the McAdams place and is giving it a thorough overhauling. As Billy is very tasty, he will make it one of the most attractive cottages in that end of town.

The Court House is receiving a thorough overhauling, and when complete will look as good as new, and be one of the most attractive public buildings in North Alabama.

Beet Seed,

Several varieties—fresh and sound at Col. Parr's—Call soon.

A subscription will be started to erect two fountains on the square, this Summer. They would add greatly to the attractivenesss of the town. Won't cost much. Can't our people grow liberal and meet the subscription papers in a liberal spirit?

W. T. & C. S. Alexander keep Better Groceries, Cheaper Groceries and more of them than anyone; and the handsomest young man in Jacksonville to sell them. Call in, Charlie is always ready to wait on you.

Messrs. Hammond & Whisenant have added greatly to the attractiveness of their part of town by planting shade trees. In a few years Jacksonville will be the most beautifully shaded town in North Alabama.

We were frequently asked while below about the schools of Jacksonville. Our invariable reply was: "Excellent—send up your boys or girls, as the case may be. Jacksonville combines the advantages of both health and educational fa-

We tender our sincere and hearty thanks to that prince of Florists and Seedsmen, MR. JAMES VICK, of Rochester, N. Y., for a handsome present, consisting of a box or Lillies, Gladiolus and Tritomas.

Our friends may rest assured that orders sent to Mr. V. will be correctly and promptly filled.

Mr. J. D. Privett has laid upon our table a specimen of Luzerne, grown upon his place this Spring, which is from two to two and a half feet high. This luzerne is much more productive than clover, and can be cut four times a year. One acre of it will feed as much stock as five acres of corn. It grows well wherever we have seen it tried. Calhoun county farmers would do well to raise this valuable and prolific stock feeder.

The Banner County Hose Co. has received an invitation from Lomax Fire Co., No. 4, through its President, Mr. B. H. Screws, to be present in Montgomery at the annual celebration of the Fire Companies of that city, to come off the 16th inst. It promises to be a grand affair, and we hope our boys will send down a delegation, at least.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—We mentioned in the REPUBLICAN of the 22nd ult., the gratifying fact that Mrs. Marlowe, who was sent to the Tuscaloosa Asylum for the Insane from this county, was believed to be sufficiently restored to return home safely, and that her husband had gone after her. We have been truly pained to learn, however, that Mrs. M., after her return, suddenly relapsed, and cut her throat, from which she died in about twenty-four hours.

Absence from home at the time, and an immediate subsequent absence of the one who does up the locals for the REPUBLICAN, prevent that notice that was due the brilliant anniversary celebration of the Banner County Hose Company.

The parade and exercises reflected the very highest credit on the efficiency of the company in the drill and evolutions necessary to combat successfully the fiery element. Jacksonville is justly very proud of its efficient Fire Department.

We are indebted to Col. John B. Peck, Sup't. of the S. R. & D. R. R. for favors to this office.—We do not know of any appointments fraught with more good to the Road, or any that have given us more sincere pleasure, than those of Col. Peck, as Superintendent, and Judge Walker, as Receiver. Whatever may be the fortune of the Road in the courts, we hope these gentlemen may be retained in its management.

FROST AND FRUIT.—Last Thursday morning we had a light frost, but not as supposed to injure fruit or tender vegetation. A good fruit crop is now confidently anticipated in this section. We would advise all who have peach and apple trees, to prepare for drying and putting the fruit up in cans. In consequence of the total destruction of the peach crop and great injury done the apple crop, by the extremely cold weather of last winter, in the north-west, and the great injury done the peach crop, south of us, by the late frosts, dried fruit will be high priced; and a little thoughtful preparation and industry might add greatly to the resources of this section.

Our advertising columns to day contain a list of Dr. R. V. Mitchell's valuable Family Medicines. We have received from the Doctor specimens of his medicines, and circulars containing numerous testimonials of their value and efficacy, from persons living in the immediately surrounding country, who had tried them.

It would certainly be wiser and better, to get medicines near home, from well known, reliable and skillful physicians, such as Dr. M., than from distant strangers of whom we know nothing—thus retaining in our own country millions of money, and encouraging at home talented and skillful physicians, who must of necessity, from practical experience be well acquainted with the peculiar type of southern diseases. Send for these medicines and give them a fair trial.

Dr. M. will fill large or small orders for Physicians and Druggists, upon terms which will enable them to nearly double their money at ordinary retail prices.

PERSONAL.—We were pleased to receive a call during the past week, from Dr. AYER's traveller, B. F. GRAVES, who was in our town devoting his time and attention to the preparations of the great medicine man. This call has become a pleasant annual to us from the able and reliable business character of the accomplished gentlemen whom this firm send out to transact their business. No house is better known or valued by the press for its promptness in settlement than the well established and popular J. C. AYER & Co., Lowel, Mass., whose Medicines have become a household necessity, and won the confidence and praise of all. Our own acquaintance with them has extended over a series of years and we have invariably found them, their travellers and their medicines, worthy of the commendations

We published last week a request for a meeting of the Agricultural Society of Calhoun county on the 2nd Monday of our Circuit Court, which will be Monday week. Since then, we learn that business of importance will be transacted, and interesting questions discussed, and that many members are very anxious to have a full attendance.

SPECIAL REQUEST.—Our subscribers, who are indebted for one or more years, would confer on us a special and much needed favor by settling up during Circuit Court. From all such, who pay up before the close of the Court, the advance price, Two Dollars per year will be received. Those who do not attend Court personally, can send by their neighbors.

Half Alive.

It is a sad thing to pass through life only half alive. Yet there are thousands whose habitual condition is one of languor and debility. They complain of no specific disease; they suffer no positive pain; but they have no relish for anything which affords mental or sensuous pleasure to their more robust and energetic fellow-beings.

In nine cases out of ten this state of lassitude and torpor arises from a morbid stomach. Indigestion destroys the energy of both mind and body. When the waste of nature is not supplied by a due and regular assimilation of the food, every organ is starved, every function interrupted.

Now what does common sense suggest under these circumstances of depression? The system needs rousing and strengthening; not merely for an hour or two, to sink afterwards into a more pitiable condition than ever (as it assuredly would do if an ordinary alcoholic stimulant was resorted to), but radically and permanently.

How is this desirable object to be accomplished? The answer to the question, founded on the unvarying experience of a quarter of a century, is easily given. Infuse new vigor into the digestive organs by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Do not waste time in administering temporary remedies, but wake the system up by recuperating the fountain head of physicial strength and energy, the great organ upon which all the other organs depend for their nurture and support.

By the time that a dozen doses of the great vegetable tonic and invigorant have been taken, the feeble frame of the dyspeptic will begin to feel its benign influence. Appetite will be created, and with appetite the capacity to digest what it craves. Persevere until the cure is complete—until healthful blood, fit to be the material of flesh and muscle, bone and nerve and brain, flows through the channels of circulation, instead of the watery pabulum with which they have

From a note in hand we learn that Messrs. Hal Forney and Jim Farmer have just returned from a farm prospecting tour. They report the crops very excellent.

Col. Parr is selling extra Buckwheat Flour at 8c per lb. Mince Meat at 10c per lb.

Go and get some of Col. Parr's nice Summer drinks. Lemonade Syrup, 30c per bottle. Lemonade Sugar, 50c per can.

CANTON'S FATE.

A Miss. Town Left in Ruins by a Furious Tornado in Half a Minute.

MEMPHIS, April 1.—The storm at Canton, Miss., seems to have been much greater than was inferred from the meagre dispatches. An extra issue from the Mail office Saturday morning says: "We had gone to press last night and had begun printing off our paper, when there came up the most destructive tornado ever experienced in this region of country.

The clouds had been very threatening and vivid, and incessant flakes of lightning presaged a storm, but no one expected the fearful gale that suddenly burst upon us about eight o'clock. Families sitting peacefully at their firesides, not dreaming of danger, were in a few seconds to be rendered homeless, and barely escape with their lives. The course of the tornado was from the northwest, and the track was scarcely over seventy yards in width; perhaps not as wide and lay through the center of the town. Houses were utterly demolished and blew away, leaving bare walls standing, twisted and distorted in all manner of shapes. Brick walls, buildings and solid chimneys were blown down, missiles were sent through the air, such as timbers, bricks and pieces of wood with fearful force. The occasion altogether beggars description. The Pearce House is in ruins, and the stores and shops above it, one of which was a one-story brick store, levelled with the ground. The old stone house is a wreck, with the roofing, gallaries and pillars all gone. Dwelling houses that are mere heaps of timbers, kitchens and outhouses are blown absolutely away, yards swept clean of every living thing, poultry, dogs and all, vanished utterly, substantial dwellings torn from their foundations, heavily laden cars blown from the track, pieces of timber carried nearly a hundred yards, and buried where they fell in the earth, will convey an idea of the ruin accomplished last night, all in about half a minute's time.

Boiling Hot Water for a Practical Joker.

There is a lawyer in San Francisco, who, for the accommodation of some of his clients, has a speaking tube leading from the main entrance of his building to his office, which is just up a few flights. For several days past a smart young wag named Swartz has amused himself by calling for the lawyer through the pipe, and then profanely ordering him to set out on an expedition to Tartarus. For some time this fun was taken in good part by the legal expounder of the new code, until the fine humor of the joke no longer became apparent.

Accordingly, one afternoon, the disciple of Blackstone provided himself with a teakettle of water, heated to about 210 degrees, Fahrenheit, and waited alongside the pipe. Pretty soon the old, familiar sound came up through the pipe, "Say, cap., how's tricks?"

"Tricks is better now—I guess he'll get well," responded the lawyer, reaching out after the tea kettle.

"What's been the matter with him?"

"He got burnt."

"How?"

"I'll tell you in a minute."

"Oh, you go to hades."

The lawyer had finished his last sentence and then let a quart of scalding water down the pipe. Swartz had his mouth over it, concluding his objurgation, and when the water struck it he was somewhat surprised. Water was apt to surprise him, but hot water was an unexpected novelty.

The man above poured in the water for about a minute and then looked out of the window. The smart young man was getting along the sidewalk at a pretty lively gait, having evidently just got up from a sitting posture. He was trying to yell "Police," but couldn't articulate with much success. About half an hour afterward he found himself able to speak and inquired: "Did that boiler explosion hurt anybody?"

AN ACT

To increase the pay of bailiffs.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the generall assembly of Alabama, That hereafter all bailiffs shall receive two dollars per day for each day's attendance on the circuit, city, criminal or probate courts in this State, the money to be paid out of the juror funds, in the same way jurors are paid.

Approved, March 19, 1873.
Official: P. RAGLAND,
Secretary of State.

Col. Parr wants 10,000 lbs of green or dry Hides immediately, if not sooner.

Liverpool Salt, $2,75 per sack. 200 fish for 50c at Col. Parr's.

The Devil is still on exhibition at Col. Parr's. Go and see him.

If your neighbor's hens are troublesome,
And steal across the way,
Don't let your angry passion rise—
Fix a place for them to lay.

SELMA, ROME & DALTON RAILROAD.

SELMA, ALA., MARCH 31, 1873.

The undersigned having been appointed **Receiver of the Selma Rome & Dalton Railroad** between Selma and Dalton, will assume control on ***TUESDAY***, April 1st. All expenses incurred after that time will be promptly paid by me, and all receipts must be accounted for to my Agents.

MR. JOHN B. PECK has been appointed General Superintendent of this Road, and all remittances should be addressed to him at Selma.

All employees who desire to do so will remain in their respective positions until further notice.

THOS. A. WALKER,
Receiver.

New York Press on the Atlantic Disaster.

[From the Sun, of the 3d.]

On Tuesday morning last, some hour before dawn, one of the finest of transatlantic steamers was run ashore on a thoroughly well-known and dangerous coast within twenty miles of a safe harbor. And yesterday morning thousands of persons in England and America read, with horror, of the loss of seven hundred and fifty lives, mostly women and children, and asked themselves, "Why did this happen?

Was it because the supply of coal was insufficient for a voyage of ordinary duration across the Atlantic at this season, thus rendering it necessary to proceed to Halifax along the perilous coast where the wreck occurred?

Was it because every officer on board was so ignorant of his profession as to be absolutely unaware of the true position of the steamer on this fatal night, up to the very moment when she crashed upon the rocks, which were unheralded even by a single warning cry from the lookout?

Was it because the commander was not at his post on deck, but lay quietly slumbering in his cabin while each throb of the engines carried the helpless inmates of the mighty ship on to their death.

Among the 250 persons saved there is not one woman or child. When the emigrant ship Northfleet was sunk off Dungeness Light house, on the English coast, not many weeks since her Captain stood at the gangway, revolver in hand, to prevent any man save the oarsmen entering the boats until the women were safely disembarked and before this was completed he went down with his ship and perished. The Commander of the Atlantic, however, remains to tell the tale, and a dreadful one it is. In a single respect his escape is a subject of congratulation. He can now be called to an account. There is such a thing known to the law as criminal negligence: and of the worst degree of it he is certainly guilty.

THERE must have been gross carelessness in the management of the steamer Atlantic by its officers or the terrible calamity would not have occured. ROBERT THOMAS, the Quartermaster, perceived that the ship was out of her reckoning and was running into danger, He informed the second officer, METCALF, who refused to listen to him and made a saucy reply. He told the fourth officer, BROWN, that he would not see land until he struck upon it, and begged to be permitted to go to the main yards, where he could act as look-out. This request the fouth officer denied and the giant vessel pursued her way swiftly on to destruction. Nearly an hour before the steamer struck the Captain was informed that the weather was thick, and that they were in an ice-field. He knew also he was off a dangerous coast, and could not be far from land. Still he did not make his appearance on deck. While the officers thus appeared careless and neglectful of their duty, blind to the warnings they had received from an intelligent associate the crew is said to have been the hardest ever gathered in any vessel, picked up about the Liverpool docks, and it was with the greatest difficulty that they were kept under control during the voyage. To such a crew, and with such officers, the lives of nearly 1,000 people were intrusted. There should be a right investigation into this most deplorable and wholesale catastrophe.

Cincinnati Gazette

$100 REWARD!

STOLEN from the stable of the undersigned, near Jacksonville, Ala., on Saturday night 29th March, 1873, a Black Mare, medium size, high on the wethers, about seven years old; on her right fore leg inside, between the ankle and knee, a lump about the size of a minnie ball; and a small foot for her size, rather long. A saddle, McClelien tree, with small iron stirups, and a Bridle with flat buckles connecting headstall to bit and reins, and rings connecting brow band, and reins tolerably wide, taken at the same time.

I will give the above reward for the Mare and Thief, or $50 for either. Information thankfully received.

J. W. GIDLEY.
April 5. 1873—3t.

Tax Collector's Sale.

I will sell at the Court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, Ala. on Monday the 5th day of May next 1873, the following described Real Estate, situate in Calhoun county, State of Alabama, for Taxes due said State and county for the years 1871 & 1872, as shown below, and also all costs attending the sale of the same, to-wit:

The E half of south west fourth section 21 township 15, range 7, 80 acres.

The north west fourth & south west fourth of sec. 21 township 16 range 8, 320 acres.

The south half of north west fourth of sec. 6 township 16 range 8, 80 acres. Assessed to J C S Timberlake.

State & county tax for 1871 & 1872	$72 70.
Assessor's fee	75
Costs and charges	5 50
Advertising	3 00

N E fourth of N W fourth of section 15 T 16 R 18, 40 acres. Assessed to J B Moore.

State and county tax	1 15
Costs and charges	2 75
Advertising	1 00

East half of south west fourth and west half of south west fourth section 12 T 13 R 9. Assessed to S C Griffin.

State and county tax	$4 60
Costs and charges	2 75
Advertising	1 00

W half of N W fourth sec 10 T 14 R 9; west half of south west fourth of sec 3 T 14 R 9. & 5 acres of S E fourth of sec 4 T 14 R 9.

State and county tax	$15 87½
Assessor's fee	25
Costs and charges	2 75
Advertising	3 00

Sale between the hours of 10 and 12 a. m.
E. McCLELLEN, Tax Col.
Calhoun County.
March 25 1873—td.

The thorough bred Jack

JOHN,

IS standing the present season at my stable in Jacksonville, at $10 for the insurance. He is four years old, of good size, well formed and in good condition.

R. P. WEAVER.
march 29, 1873.

REGULAR MAIL HACK.

The undersigned respectfully informs the travelling public that there will be a good and reliable HACK running between GADSDEN and JACKSONVILLE, commencing March 31st, 1873, on the following days, to-wit:

☞Leave Gadsden every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 A. M.
Arrive at Jacksonville 1:30 P. M.

☞Leave Jacksonville every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 A. M.
Arrive at Gadsden 1:30 P. M.

Rate of fare moderate, to be paid to the driver at the place of starting.

S. T. FOWLER, Manager.
April 5—1873—1y.

Administrator's Notice.

The State of Alabama, Calhoun Co.

Probate Court, Special Term,
March 3, 1873.

Estate of Margaret E. Smith, dec'd.

LETTERS of administration upon the Estate of Margaret E. Smith, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned on the 3d March, 1873, by the Hon. A. Woods, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county. Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said Estate, are hereby required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred.

W. J. BORDEN,
Mar. 22, 1873.—6t. Administrator.

POETRY.

"DUM VIVIMUS VIVIMUS."

In the youth of the heart, e'er the glorious ray
That was born of life's morning has faded away,
While the light lingers yet in the eyes that are near,
And the voices we love, still remain with us here,
While the wine is yet red, and the stars are still bright,
And the winds and the waves bring us music by night,
While the warm blood leaps up when the forests resound
With the tread of the horse and the bay of the hound—
Oh! ever and always, so long as we may,
As we journey through life, let us live by the way.

Let us live! in the power to enjoy that is given,
The earnest on earth of the glory in Heaven.
In the courage that ever in mirth or in sorrow,
Has strength for each day, and a hope for each morrow,
With smiles for the future through tears for the past,
And joy in the hours that steal from us so fast—
For the friends whose brave spirits still hover around us,
For the love, whose bright, blooming tendrils have bound us,
'Though cloud, or 'though sunshine, encompass the day,
As we journey through life, let us live by the way.

When the world has grown old, and the night stars at last,
That rose in the future, have set in the past—
Save that brightest of all, which is guiding us ever,
To the beautiful country beyond the dark river;
When the eyes have grown dim, and the locks have grown gray,
And we gather no more to the feast or the fray—
When we pause at the end, and look back thoughtfully back
Through the change and the chance of the long, weary track,
It will cheer the old heart to be able to say,
As we've journeyed through life, we have lived by the way.

Remarkable Career of an Englishwoman.

One of the strangest careers of modern times has just terminated in the death of Lady Ellenborough at Damascus. Forty years ago she was one of the most noted women in Europe, and her residence in the East has long been a sort of scandelous romance. The daughter of the late Admiral Sir Henry Digby beautiful, witty and rich, she married in 1824 the Earl of Ellenborough, who was afterward Governor. General of India, and who at that time was one of the most brilliant men of the day. She was about seventeen years of age at the time of her marriage, and Ellenborough who was a widower, was thirtyfour. They lived together some six years, and her dissolute conduct was a cause of scandal for some time previous to the catastrophe of her elopement with Prince Felix Schwarzenberg, a celebrated *roue*, then Austrian Minister in London. The event caused an immense sensation in the world of aristocracy and fashion. Ellenborough procured a divorce from Parliament and never married again; but his runaway wife soon separted from Schwarzenberg, and in 1832 married Baron Venningen, a Bavarian. Tiring of him presently, and with her great wealth and personal fascinations having little difficulty in procuring divorces under the easy laws of Germany, she was married in succession to five other individuals; but as none of those unions met her expectations, they were all dissolved after a short duration. In 1848 she was living in Athens with her eighth husband, a Greek Colonel, Count Theodoki, but without waiting to become a widow she had this marriage also dissolved, and set out for the Levant. During a journey from Beyrout to Damascus she found a new affinity in the person of an Arab camel-driver, known as Sheikh Abdul, whom she married after the Arab fashion, and who was the ninth and last of her conjugal partners. For a whole year she accompanied him on his journey's between Beyrout and Babylon, filling all the duties of a camel-driver's wife, even to milking the camels. Tiring of this nomadic life, she built herself a charming palace in Damascus, where she has since lived in her own style, a great object of curiosity to all European travelers. Abdul, continuing in buisness as a camel-driver, was always hospitably entertained by her whenever he came to the place. And now she is dead, having completed nearly three score and ten years, leaving a colossal fortune to her relatives of the Digby family in England, and a memory of warning and of shame.

A HORRIBLE CALAMITY.

A Michigan Farmer Returns Home from a Party to Find his Three Daughters Burned to Death.

Mr. Henry Peters is a farmer who lives, or did live until last night, in a comfortable log house in Cross Point a mile north of the Jefferson avenue. His family consisted of a wife and four daughters, the eldest of the latter being only fifteen years of age. Last evening, in company with his wife, he went to a neighbor's house to attend what the country people call a "barn-raising," a meeting which combines industry and pleasure, leaving these four girls at home The night was spent very pleasantly, and Mr. Peters and his wife remained until a late hour, little thinking of the terrible fate which had fallen upon their children. When they returned home this morning they found where their house had been a heap of blackened ruins. Their oldest daughter, who after anxious searching, was found in the neighborhood almost dead with fright and seriously burned, told them that at about eleven o'clock at night, after all the children had been abed and asleep for some time, she was awakened by a great heat, and opening her eyes, discovered the bed and the room enveloped in flames. She sprung from the bed, dragging one of her sisters with her, and made her way through the smoke and flames as best she could, to the nearest window. Before she reached the window her younger sister fainted with pain and terror, and she was unable to save her. She clung to the clothing of her dying sister, which in her efforts to drag her from the flame-enveloped house, were torn from her body. She leaped out of the window blinded and exhausted, and could only stand horror-stricken outside as the pitiless tongues of flame lapped up the dry timbers of the house, and made an impassable barrier to her return. The three children were burned almost to a cinder, scarcely enough of their bodies remaining to identify them from the rest of the

Those wishing to Subscribe should apply at REPUBLICAN OFFICE, JACKSONVILLE, Ala.

February 15, 1873.—one y.

Jacksonville Republican.

"The Price of Liberty is Eternal Vigilance."

VOL. 37. JACKSONVILLE, ALA., APRIL 19, 1873. WHOLE NO. 1879.

Jacksonville Republican.

PUBLISHED, EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY

J. F. & L. W. GRANT.

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Charges due and collectable quarterly.

Random Verses.

This morn the sun rose bright and clear,
And seemed in gladness shining,
But now behold, its beams appear
In Western skies declining.
Thus sanguine, men the world begin,
With prospects bright before them;
As life speeds so, the light grows dim,
And darkness soon comes o'er them.

With me, the flowers of hope decay,
My path no more adorning;
One by one they've passed away,
As dew-drops in the morning.
Bereft of all that might elate,
Of all that once was shining,
Oh, let me meet the life of fate,
And bow without repining.

'Tis folly all to seek delight
In such a world of sorrow;
Woe follows woe as shades of night
Succeed each dawn of morrow.
If transient joys are sometimes caught
From fortune, fame, or beauty,
Alas, they're almost always bought
At some expense of duty.

Oh, who, in manhood ever met
The joy his youth expected?
And who, in life, has never wept
O'er ruin'd hopes, dejected?
Oft are we soonest called to sigh
O'er things we hold the dearest,
And when we fancy pleasure nigh,
Oh, misery then is nearest.

But there's a fairer land than this,
Beyond the mind's conceiving,
Where man may reap eternal bliss,
Without lament or grieving.
A lovely land, where nothing fades,
Affection knows no blighting;
And disappointment throws no shades
O'er hopes that are inviting.

Then thither let me wend my way,
My life no longer wasting
On seeming joys, which fade like day,
Or turn to gall in tasting;
That lovely home, that brighter sphere,
Of purity and brightness,
Is spread for all who travel here
In piety's uprightness.

A FIRE PANIC.

Frightful Fires Throughout Virginia—Special Dispatches from Danville, Burkville, Norfolk and Gordonsville—Pine Timber, Farm Buildings, Residences and Railroad Property Burned.

RICHMOND, VA., April 9, 1873.

From many quarters of the State accounts have been received of extensive fires in the woods, by which much damage has been done to houses, barns, fences, railroad tracks and other property. There was a report this evening that Danville was on fire and the destruction of the city threatened; another of a destructive fire at Gordonsville, where a railroad depot was destroyed; while by dispatch from Norfolk comes an account of the ravages of the fire in the Dismal Swamp, which extends over a large area of territory. The fires have been caused by very dry weather, which prevailed for some time throughout this section.

THE SITUATION FROM DANVILLE.

A telegram from Danville says: "We have had a furious gale here to-day, and several fires broke out in the town, which at one time was thought to be in great danger. A horse was burned at Jackson's Branch, a negro settlement, half a mile from here. The woods and fields in the western part of Danville are now on fire; the loss cannot yet be estimated, but it will be heavy. Large fires are reported to have started in the woods near Leaksville N. C., and have followed down the Dan River nearly to this place. There has been nothing definite yet heard from them. The loss to farmers is supposed to be very heavy. There is considerable excitement in the city."

FRIGHTFUL DESTRUCTION NEAR BURKVILLE.

From Burkville a telegram says: "Fires have been burning in the woods and old fields, in this vicinity since yesterday evening. Last night they could be seen in several directions, and reached the barn of Mr. Keys, recently from Pennsylvania, destroying it, with a lot of timber. To-day the wind has been very high, feeding the flames. The barn of Mrs. Martha Bradshaw, living near the Southside Railroad, three miles west of here, was burned to-day. This evening the fires reached the Richmond and Danville road, some four miles west of here, burning along the track for about two or three miles, destroying considerable wood belonging to the company and damaging the track. The sills were burned and iron kinked. Both the Eastward and Westward bound passenger trains were delayed about an hour, but they passed over safely. It began to rain about seven o'clock this evening. Several residences have been saved by hardwood. The farmers suffered seriously."

THE FIEND IN THE DISMAL SWAMP.

A dispatch from Norfolk says:—"The dry season has started the fires in the Dismal Swamp afresh, and a large extent of territory is being swept over in the very heart of the Swamp and large quantities cord wood, standing and cut timber, fencing, &c., have been destroyed. Three dwellings near the Deep Creek have been consumed by the fires to-day, near Bowers Hill on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad. Yesterday afternoon the trees were ablaze thirty feet high; the light of the conflagration can be seen brilliantly from the city to-night and if a drenching rain does not set in very soon the destruction must be fearful."

THE FIRE AT GORDONSVILLE.

A dispatch from Gordonsville says:—"The whole country is on fire and the flames are sweeping everything before them. A great many buildings are burned down and the fencing destroyed. All the buildings about Milton's Landing and about one hundred yards of the track are burned. The rails are so badly injured that they cannot be straightened. The destruction has been general throughout most adjoining counties and west of Staunton."

Census Takers.

Congres passed an act before adjourning, which the President approved, providing for the payment of persons who took the Census of 1860, without proof of loyalty. Those to whom the Government is indebted for such services should at once write to Francis A. Walker, Washington, Chief of Census Bureau. We publish the following circular on this subject:

DEPARTMENT INTERIOR,
CENSUS OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, March 17, 1873.

Sir:—Congress, by an act approved March 3, 1873, has authorized the payment, without proof of loyalty, of claims for compensation on account of services at the Census of 1860. Upon the return of the accompanying blank, properly executed, a statement of account will, therefore, be sent for your signature. When that statement, duly signed, shall have been received at this office, the account will be forwarded in due course to the Treasury Department for payment.

Should the Assistant Marshal have deceased, or have assigned his claim, the person claiming to represent him should furnish legal evidence (under the hand and official seal of a Clerk of a Court of record) of their authority so to do.

In no case will the intervention of an Attorney or Agent be necessary, as no obstacle to the prompt payment of these claims now exist.

Respectfully, your ob't servant.

FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Superintendent.

Another Life.

Those who admire the writings of Mr. George D. Prentice willl be pleased to read the following extract again:

It can not be that earth is man's only abiding place. It can not be that our life is a bubble cast up by the ocean of eternity, to float a moment upon its waves and sink into nothingness. Else, why is it that the light and glorious aspirations, which leap like angels from the temples of our hearts, are forever unsatisfied? Why is it that the rainbow and clouds come over us with a beauty that is not of earth, and pass off and leave us to muse on their loveliness? Why is it that the stars, which "hold their festival around the midnight thrones," are set above the grasp of our limited faculties, forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And finally, why is it that bright forms of human beauty are presented to our view and taken from us, leaving the thousand streams of our affection to flow back like Alpine torrents upon the heart? We are born to a higher destiny than of earth. There is a realm where the rainbow never fades, where the stars will spread out before us like the islands that slumber on the ocean, and where the beautiful beings which pass before us like shadows will stay in our presence forever."

The following amendment to the Constitution is proposed in the Cincinnati Commercial, and it appears that some Republican journals of Ohio mean to publish it daily until the Republican party and the people in a most emphatic manner disavow the act of their representatives in Congress:

"ART. XVII.

"Every scoundrel shall have the right as a Congressman or Senator to vote himself an increase of salary whenever he feels like stealing."

But are these Republican journals aware that the bill to which they object so strongly was concocted in the White House, and that the President of their choice and of their affections himself lobbied most earnestly and constantly to secure its passage through Congress? If they are aware of this, with what conscience do they confine their denunciations to the Senators and Representatives who merely registered the will of the President, and who have had but $5,000 each out of that great aggregate of plunder whereof his portion was $100,000?—*N. Y. Sun.*

A reporter for the New York Herald, with characteristic enterprise, went down in a diving suit into the wreck of the Atlantic, and saw a confused and ghastly spectacle of dead men and women in constant movement, from the current, as though they were alive.

From the Capital.

Nothing done in the House—No Report on the A. and C. Bill in the Senate—The $4,000 Substitution Bill up in the House.

Correspondence Selma Daily Times,
MONTGOMERY, April 10, 1873.

This morning when the House had commenced work, several members asked leave to record their votes in favor of and in opposition to the bill authorizing the purchase by the State, of 500 copies of Tuomey's Geological Reports, which bill passed the House last night, by ayes 29, noes 26. Several members objected to members recording their votes, who were absent on last night, and the house refused to grant the permission asked. Subsequently Mr. White of Clay moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill passed, and to continue the motion until the question before the House, which was the reconsideration of the vote ordering the evidence adduced before the Committee investigating the financial condition of the State, to be printed, was disposed of.

Mr. Parsons pitched into Ex-State Treasurer Grant, for having a bank account with Lehman, Durr & Co., as shown by the report of this committee, arguing that all funds should be kept in the State Treasury.

Messrs. Manning and Anderson completely vindicated the course of Mr. Grant, stating the act of the Legislature of 1871, which authorized the issue of $1,000,000 of bonds to pay the debts of the State. These bonds were to be placed in the hands of Lehman, Durr & Co., fiscal agents, to be negotiated by them, they giving a large bond for the faithful appropriation of said funds arising from the sale of the bonds. A subsequent section of the same law required the Treasurer to deposit all funds not required to be kept in the vaults of the Treasury, to be deposited with said fiscal agents.

It being well understood that the State Treasury was empty, Mr. Grant drew upon Messrs. Lehman, Durr & Co., as such fiscal agents, in various sums. The bonds were negotiated from time to time and the fiscal agents frequently made advances, when in reality there were no funds of the State in their hands. The drafts of the Treasurer were made by the direction of the Executive, under the protest of the Treasurer, that the funds of the State should be in the vaults of the Treasury. The account of fiscal agents, as shown by the report of the committee, shows a balance in favor of the said fiscal agents, overdrawn of $39,000, advanced by them on the checks of the Treasurer. No reflection is made on the Treasurer, further than that made by Mr. Parsons, that the funds of the State should be kept in the vaults of the Treasury, nor is there any attack upon his integrity.

The whole debate arose on a motion made by Mr. Clark of Perry, to reconsider the vote by which the house ordered the evidence printed upon which the committee based their report. It was contended by those supporting the motion, that the evidence was voluminous and that the object of those desiring the evidence printed, was to delay payment to Lehman, Durr & Co., of the amount due them, until after the next session of the General Assembly.

The question was discussed until adjournment and no other business was transacted during the morning session.

To the question when will the legislature adjourn? no satisfactory answer has been given. There are many who say much important legislation has yet to be transacted. Local matters and new business consume the time of the House. The $4,000 substitute bill has yet to be discussed and finally acted upon. Some action will have to be taken on the report of the Selma & Gulf Investigating committee. The Republicans insist that another bond bill to provide for the payment of the debts of the State must be passed.

No Revenue or Election law has yet been passed. No disposition has yet been made of the elephant, the A. & C. R. R. And, without further mentioning what has to be done, it is fair to presume that the last day of April may see the Legislature in session.

The Hero of the Atlantic Disaster.

[From the Boston Advertiser, April 7.]

To look at William Hoys one would not think him a hero. But the truth is that but for his courage and endurance the death list of the Atlantic would have been greater by scores. The writer in conversation with the survivors heard "the sailor passenger" repeatedly spoken of as having saved many lives, and thought it worth while to seek him out. A gathering of three or four intelligent looking fellows was approached with the remark: I am trying to find the man they call "the sailor passenger." Quick as thought two of the men started up, and their eyes glistened and their voices shook as they exclaimed together, "He saved my life!" "He saved my life!" The "sailor passenger" was soon found by the assistance of these men, who, in their gratitude, were eager that his brave deed should be recorded. His name is William Hoys, and he is a native of County Antrim, Ireland, although he has been in America several years, being employed as a sailor upon our lakes. He is about thirty-five years old, well built but not appearing to be remarkably strong. In conversation he showed himself to be an uneducated but good-natured fellow having strong sympathies for his fellow-men, but entirely unassuming, and not disposed to talk of what he had done. "Why," said he, "I saw them drowning, and thought I would save some if I could." Hoys crossed by the rope from the ship to the rock, and had great difficulty in clambering up its treacherous, slippery sides. He saw others attempt it only to fall back into the water and drown. The men were hurried on to the rope by the Captain, who was on the ship, and many had not the strength to reach the rock, and were drowned on the way; others reached it only to meet death with safety at their fingers ends. Hoys saw all this, and realized how much a man might do in assisting those who got across; and although suffering greatly with cold—he had been for hours exposed on the ship and had no clothes but his shirt and pantaloons—he undertook the work himself. He lay down upon the top of the rock and reached over its precipitous side, and as the men came across he caught them by their upraised arms, their clothing, their hair—wherever he could get a hold—and pulled them up to a place where they could stand. It was hard work, and every time he pulled a man up he took the risk of being himself pulled down. Thus he worked until his hands became so cold and numb that they refused to do further service and then, instead of abandoning his self-choosen post, he just reached his body further over the dangerous side of that rock, and set his teeth into the coats of the men and drew himself back until they could hold on for themselves. More than one hundred men did brave Bill Hoys, the "sailor passenger," lift from the death below over that perilous way to the safety above, and it is enough to sit one's heart a throbbing to hear some of these men express in their odd ways the gratitude they feel to their preserver. It made no difference who the men were, whether from the cabin the steerage or the crew, Hoys lent his strength to all who come, and never stopped in his work until utterly exhausted. Hoys thinks more might have been saved if the Captain had not hurried the men over the rope so fast but believes he acted according to his best judgment. In common with the rest of the steerage passengers, he complains of the fare during the voyage. Condensed water, he says, was almost invariably used in cooking; and the coffee the bread and the pudding (the one time it was served) were so salt that they were for the most part thrown over board to make the sea salter.

The Clerical Hero of the Atlantic.

[From the New York Herald.]

When horrors such as the wreck of the Atlantic come before us we can at times distinguish the highest attributes of mankind rising amid the gloom of death to make known the kinship of man to our ideals of the divine. The rock that shivers the stately ship, the vessel that breaks upon the rock, the water that swallows, the hurricane that tosses the waters are things material and insensible Man alone amid all "the horrid war of winds and waters raging" can stand out from the infernal surroundings with a gleam of the god-like on his brow. Sudden disasters, like revolutions, produce their heroes from unexpected sources. They are tossed up by the waves, as it were, and the world can admire, although it may not understand. That one of the heroes of the wreck of the Atlantic should prove to be an Episcopal clergyman, Mr. Ancient, ought not to astonish any one, but because of the very fitness of the man's profession for his self-abnegation, his courage in a good cause, his devotion to the Master's doctrine of charity many will find cause for wonder. That in the most gallant manner he risked his life a dozen times to save the lives of others: that he was first in the boat to rescue the last man from his slow agony in the frozen rigging, when men used to the terrors of the deep shrunk back from the task, places him in the front rank of those rare heroes that the world can praise and admire without a single detracting breath. He was a clergyman, men may say, and sacrifice is the great rule under which he had registered his life, his Master, the Grant Shepherd, not only risked but gave up His life for His flock. It would follow naturally from this that his heroism arose only from a sensitive appreciation of his duty to God, to himself and to his fellow-men. The world, however will rightly rate his heroism as something higher than mere bounden duty. Sorrowfully we have been made to feel that those from whom most was to be expected have often fallen shortest in performance. The Teacher preached His greatest sermons from Gethsemane and Calvary. The first showed how deeply He felt the bitterness of the cup before Him the second how sublimely He drained it to the dregs. But teachers in His name are little looked to to-day for either the sensitiveness or the sacrifice. Vain show soft pillows without a thorn, and softer, weaker ways have become so much the rule that a live, practical follower of Christ comes even from the ranks of the ministry as a surprise. The Rev. Mr. Ancient has merited this high praise, and we turn with hearty relief to his noble conduct at the wreck from contemplating in sorrow and anger the effeminate lives and the lisping prayers of so many of his clerical brethren.

The Rev. J. D. Fulton announces that he does not read scientific books on Sunday. The *Golden Age* is of the opinion that his sermons plainly show this.

The Des Moines *Republican* says that "Wirt Sikes, the silent partner of Olive Logan, was once a poor printer boy, but by genius, industry and tact became the husband of the woman who can earn

Republican

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

SATURDAY, APRIL 19th, 1873.

Which Shall it be?

We do not know how it originated, but from some cause, the term "one horse" has become the synonym of inferiority. Whenever we see or hear these words used as a compound adjective to describe a town, firm, corporation or any other body politic or corporate, we feel that the noun so qualified has reached the lowest depth of verbal degradation. The addition of an adverb—or indeed of all the adverbs—would be mere superfluity, if not a wanton redundance.

Our system of ploughing is literally—and figuratively—a one horse system. And herein it differs from that of all well cultivated countries. The New England farmer—on the principle of slow and sure—uses a yoke of oxen, and so turns furrows wide and deep. The farmer of the Middle and Western States would as soon think of hitching a grasshopper to his trotting wagon, as one horse to his plow. The result is, that what the Alabama farmer considers a fair crop for five acres, the other would regard a very inadequate return for the cultivation of one acre.

There is no section of the United States in which the soil and climate are more favorable for the production of large crops than our's. There is none in which Nature has placed greater elements of wealth than in our's. We talk much of our immense mineral resources—of the millions that lie undeveloped under our soil. We indulge in happy dreams of a future, in which the iron, coal and marble that now lie dormant and useless beneath our soil shall be transmuted into shining gold. We see—in our dreams—the smoke of thousands of furnaces; the dark forms flitting around in the lurid glare of hundreds of rolling mills, and hear the clatter of trains as they follow each other in quick succession and pass on double tracks, laden with the products of our mines and our factories, destined to all climes and countries. In our dreams, we ship iron to Sweden and Wales and "coals to Newcastle."

It is a delicious dream—rivalling the glorious visions of the hasheesh eater, or the ecstatic fantasies produced by the fumes of opium. But it is a dream nevertheless; and like all other dreams, oblivious of fidelity to detail, regardless of surroundings or circumstances. It is a picture of a Paradise of mineral wealth—of teeming manufactories—of commercial prosperity—of a populous and thriving community—where the curse remains on the ground and thorns and thistles disfigure the landscape.

It is only in dreams or through the imagination that such scenes can be traced. There is nothing like it in real life. In all prosperous countries—in all countries that have grown rich and powerful, agriculture has kept in advance of all other industrial pursuits. England, for instance—while it has grown rich from its iron and coal as the basis of its immense manufacturing interests and powerful from its extended commerce, has taken the lead of all the nations of the world in the perfection of its system of agriculture. It is also true of this country that the highest degree of agricultural development will be found in the sections most distinguished for their manufacturing interests. Thus we find in New England, which is practically a community of manufacturers, a larger production per acre than in any other section of the United States. Pennsylvania—which, like New England, has acquired its wealth from the development of its mineral resources, and bids fair, through control of gigantic Railroad combinations, to assume the position among the States that England attained among the nations of Europe by becoming mistress of the sea—is as much renowned for its agricultural as its mineral productions.

The development of our mineral resources has been commenced, and has shown satisfactory results. That it will prove profitable to the projectors, there is no room to doubt. Whether or not it will prove of advantage to the community at large, remains to be seen. If the supplies needed be drawn from the West—if we are content to simply furnish the ore and the wood, and let others reap the profits incident to such large operations, we need not expect much change for the better. If we wish to realize our dreams of future greatness, we must devote more attention to the cultivation of our soil, and be ready to supply the demands of those who are turning iron into gold for themselves, if not for us. If we persist in "one horse" agriculture, we cannot expect other than a "one horse country."

These hints are thrown out for the consideration of the Agricultural Society, which meets Monday.

The Legislature has not done much this week. The time has been mostly devoted to the Railroad question. At latest accounts the $4000 to the mile bill was yet in great danger of being defeated finally. We sincerely hope it may be. In the Senate a resolution was adopted asking the Governor to adjourn the Legislature, which he has power to do under the Constitution, when the two houses cannot agree on a day. It is safe to say that he will not respond to the request, inasmuch as White and Parsons are alone responsible for the protracted session; and we have already seen how these gentlemen can manipulate him. The civil rights bill has met another serious check in the House, and will doubtless be defeated finally. The colored troops are reported to be greatly incensed. Nothing is heard of the election law, which the people are more interested in than in anything else just now before the Legislature, except it be some of the schemes on foot to rob them of millions. An attempt was made by Parsons and some other Radicals to make some cheap political capital out of the Lehman, Durr & Co. settlement, but it was a disastrous failure; and the House ordered the account (which was found to be correct in every particular) to be paid without the delay, which the printing of the evidence would have caused. (This evidence which Mr. Parsons wished to have printed would have made a large book and cost the State about two thousand dollars.) Special Pleader Parsons failed to secure the countenance of the more intelligent and conscientious members of his own party, in his discreditable trick.

It seldom happens that we have so much in the nature of tragic and startling news to record in one week, as the present. The Atlantic disaster—the ravages of the fire fiend in Virginia—the floods in the North and West, entailing great loss of life and property—the cruel murder of Gen. Canby and party in California by the treacherous Modoc Indians—the insurrection in Louisiana, resulting in the death of a hundred people, white and black—the great earthquake in central America which destroyed hundreds of human beings and many millions of property—the ominous and strange preparations for some military movement, believed to be upon Mexico—the war of races in Indiana, wherein native Yankees on the one side and imported Virginia negroes on the other, took a hand—innumerable fires throughout the cities and towns of the North—wholesale loss of life by floods and tempests—riots—murders—hangings, and almost every conceivable mishap that may befall humanity, make up a dark picture, such as we hope may not again be presented to our readers within any one week of this eventful year.

The following bill was introduced by Mr. Howell of Cleburne; it has passed both houses, has been signed by the Governor, and is now a law.

A BILL,

To be entitled an act to prohibit the sale or giving away of spirituous or vinous liquors in certain cases.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General assembly of Ala., That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to sell, give away or otherwise dispose of any spirituous or vinous liquors, within one mile of any church or place of religious worship in this State, on any day or days on which religious services are held at said churches or places of religious worship in this State.

SEC 2. Be it further enacted, That any person or persons violating the provisions of the first section of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars for each and every offence, and be imprisoned in the county jail, one or both at the discresion of the jury trying the case. Approved April 15th, 1873.

[From the N. O. Picayune, 7th.]

Mob Violence in Grant Parish.

WHAT THE NEGROES ARE ABOUT.

On Tuesday evening last, Judge Rutland of Colfax, Grant Parish, was accosted by a large mob of armed negroes, headed by one Flowers, a member of the Legislature, and the mob ordered Judge Rutland to leave the parish of Grant. He was given fifteen minutes to make his start—under the penalty of being killed if he refused to obey the order.

The Judge quietly left within the time given and his wife and family followed him as soon as they could get a small amount of wearing apparel together.

That night his house was broken open by the mob—his furniture broken to pieces and his household goods stolen.

During the night the mob were yelling and shouting all around. In the village they fired into the house of Mr. Richardson endangering his life and the lives of his family.

On Wednesday morning the mob ordered Mr. Richardson to leave within ten minutes. He obeyed, and he and family crossed to the east side of the river. As soon as they were gone their house was broken open and robbed of its contents.

Another house was also broken open and robbed by the mob on Wednesday.

During the night of Wednesday and Thursday guns were firing several miles around the town by the negroes killing the cattle and hogs of the whites.

On Friday, Buttler, a freedman, who is a mercant, and bears a reputation above reproach, called on Register, the parish judge, to take measures to stop this rapine and outrage, and he declined to interfere in any way whereupon Butler tried all his power of persuasion to stop their unlawful outrages and the mob gave Butler a few minutes' notice to leave the country. About this time the steamer Maria Louise, from Shreveport, bound for this city, came along and took off Butler and his family, who are here now.

There was no white person seen at Colfax as the Maria Louise passed. A great many negroes, all armed with guns and six shooters were on the bank, and appeared in defiant and insolent attitude.

Itwas reported that the negroes were five hundred strong at the time: about two hundred armed.

A collission was looked for on Friday night, the whites, it was understood, being in the neighborhood.

The Maria Louise brought several families from below Colfax to Alexandria, who were fleeing for safety.

Upon particular inquiry we learned that there was no contest for office in that parish, and the Republicans were peaceably and without dispute in the possession of the offices claimed by them.

Knoxville Press and Herald: "Of course everybody has heard of the old cistern dug many years ago in the yard of the Lamar House in this city, the bottom of which fell out carrying the tools of the workmen, as was popularly supposed, to China. It was afterwards found that there was a yawning cavern of unknown dimensions whose bottom no man had the courage to find out. The practical sense of the proprietor of the Lamar House determined him to use the bottomless abyss as a drain, seeing it was a broken cistern that could hold no water, and for many years it has been thus used. But there being no solid foundation to the impromptu drain, the sides have regularly fallen in time and again, and the workmen being fearful of their lives, have hitherto repaired the drain very flimsily indeed. There was another cave last week, and Mr. Guthrie, the proprietor determined to have the old thing fixed once for all. The work has been progressing now for several days. The repairs, this time, promise to be permanent. Thirty-five feet below the surface the workmen came to the cavernous opening about which much has been said and more writen. The mouth of the cavern is very large, and the cavern, itself is supposed to extend many thousand feet downward and to cross the city diagonally from southeast to northwest. The workmen found great difficulty in making the excavation, the stench being almost intolerable. Five dollars a day was paid for their work, and a number of them were compelled to cease their labor, having been overcome with with the foul exhalations arising from the decomposed matter turned up by their picks and exposed by their shovels They talk with bated breath of the mysterious sounds they heard proceeding from the cavern, and will not tell of the many odd and uncanny things they found accumulated at the bottom. One of the workmen narrowly escaped being buried alive. He was ascending the ladder following his comrades, who were going to dinner, when a mass of earth and rocks, weighing several tones, caved in just opposite the round of the ladder on which he stood at the moment. The mouth of the cavern has been arched over in a substantial manner, and the drain will be made more secure and stronger than ever before."

More Murders by Indians.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—On the 11th of March Gus Swain, John McDonald, and George Taylor were murdered by a large band of Apaches. The savages were pursued by the troops and overtaken, and during the conflict that followed seventy-nine warriors were killed and twenty-six women and children taken prisoners. The troops were under the command of Lieut. Rice, who is now at Fort Whipple. They followed the trail of the Apaches and learned that Taylor had been captured and subjected to the most horrible tortures.

Capt. Randall reports having had an engagement with the Apaches, in which forty-seven warriors were killed and seven women captured.

Fatal Poisoning in Atlanta.

We learn from the Atlania *Sun*, of the 16th, that Dr. J. W. Craig, of the firm of Heard, Craig & Co., was fatally poisoned on Monday evening last.

He, with Judge Thos. Pullum, went in the basement of the drug store to take a drink of whisky. Mr. J. F. Jones who has charge of the labratory suggested that a little elixir orange peel would make the drink more palatable. They consented and the drinks were mixed with contents of a small bottle, which proved to be Aconite—a most deadly poison—that had been mistaken and set along-side with the elixir of orange. The mistake was discovered too late and all efforts to save his life were unavailing. He died at 9½ o'clock. He was about 50 years old and wealthy. Judge Pullum was considered out of danger next morning.

A Raid on Mexico.

James Longstreet in Command.

The Savannah *Advertiser* of Sunday morning says that on Saturday afternoon its Editors received a visit from a gentleman who gave the following items:

On Friday morning last he had an interview with a gentleman—late an officer of one of the United States volunteer corps—who had just arrived from New Orleans. Before leaving that city he stated that he had been approached and offered a command in an expedition then being organized to move on Mexico.

He was told that the advance guards was to be composed of five thousand men, composed of Texans and others, and was to be commanded by James Longstreet, late of the Confederate army now of the Kellog millitia. He was further informed that the United States government knew of and would aid it in every way possible. He was also told that enlistments for the purpose were made in Mobile and other points in the Southwest, and expressed some surprise that nothing had been done in Savannah.

Our informant is a gentleman of intelligence and reliability, and his statement is doubtless correct in every particular.

Thirty years ago a young man entered the city of New York in an almost penniless condition, and without a single acquaintance in that wilderness of houses. To-day his name is known wherever humanity breathes. It is spoken in every city, and is as familiar to the worker in the mines as to his brother in the mills, and wherever language is spoken and ideas are expressed, the name of this penniless, unknown and uncouth lad of thirty years ago is uttered. Reader would you know that immortal name?—*It is John Smith.*

THE Pittsburgh *Iron World* says.

Large quantities of iron ore from the mines of northern Alabama, pass through Indianapolis daily for the furnaces at Brazil, Ind.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 10.—A shell exploded aboard Her Majesty's gunning ship Cambridge, during practice at Davenport. Many were hurt. No details.

Developements made in the Bank of England forgery case, which was before the Lord Mayor again to-day, conclusively establish the fact that the forgeries were committed by Austin Bidwell, now under arrest in Havana, and whose surrender has been ordered by the Spanish Government.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 10.—A desperate fight occurred a few days since in the small town of Oloune, department of Vendee, between two rival companies of strolling actors. Nine of the combatants were killed, and several injured.

CANADA.

THAMESVILLE, ONT., April 10.—The greatest flood for fifty years, is devastating many villages and farms, which are inundated. In the principal street of this place, the water is four feet deep. The Postoffice can only be reached by boat.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, April 10.—The Lawrence (Kansas) Journal learns that the Kiowas, Cheyennes, and Arrapaho Indians are preparing for war, and that the Government is reinforcing all forts in Western Kansas, and south of that section. Extra troops have been ordered to the front.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—A courier has arrived here from the Lava Beds and reports that Major Gen'l Canby and Dr. Thomas were murdered by the Modocs yesterday, while holding a peace conference.

LAVA BEDS Camp Apl 11, via Yreka.—Yesterday afternoon, five Indians and four squaws came into our camp and were made presents of clothing and provisions by the Peace Commissioners, and a message was sent by the Commissioners asking for a talk this a. m., at a point about one mile from our picket line.

LATER.—In the evening, Bogus Charley came in and told the picket that he could take his gun, that he, Charley, did not intend to go back any more. The picket brought him in and took him to the tent of Gen'l Canby where Charley left his gun and remained at the tent of Frank Biddle during the night.

This morning Boston Charley came in and told the Commissioner that Captain Jack and five other Indians, would meet the Commissioners outside of our lines. Boston Charley and Bogus Charley then mounted their horses and started for the Lava Beds. About an hour after their departure, General Canby, Dr. Thomas, A. B. Meacham and Mr. Dyer, with Frank Riddle and his squaw for interpreters, started for the place appointed.

The party arrived at the appointed place and were closely watched by the signal officer Lieut. Adams, from the signal station on a hill overlooking our camp. About half an hour after the party had arrived, a cry from the signal station was heard saying, "that the Indians had attacked the Peace Commission, and that an engagement had commenced between the Indians and Col. Mason" In a moment the troops were under arms, and deployed as skirmishers, under command of Col. Greene, and orders were given to forward at double quick. Very shortly after Mr. Dyer returned, and told us that the Indians had attacked them, and that he thought he was the only one who had escaped, but in a few moments after, Riddle and his squaw were seen within the picket line from the hill.

We gather the following account of how the massacre commenced: Mr. Meacham made a short speech to the Indians, followed by General Canby, and then Dr. Thomas; then Captain Jack made a speech, asking for Hot Creek and Cotton wood places, now occupied by Fairchild and Davis for a reservation. Mr. Meacham told Jack that it was not possible to give him what he asked. Schonchen told Mr. Meacham to say no more, that he had said enough upon that subject, and while Schonchen was speaking, Captain Jack got up and walked behind the others, turned back and exclaimed: "All ready!" He then drew his pistol and snapped a cap at Gen. Canby; he cocked his pistol again and fired. Gen. Canby fell dead, shot under the eye. Schonchen then shot Meacham in the shoulder and head, but he is still alive. Boston Charley and another Indian shot and killed Dr. Thomas. Hooker Jim chased Dyer for some distance, but Dyer turned upon him with a pistol in his hand, and Jim ran. An Indian knocked the squaw of Riddle off her horse and took it, but Captain Jack made him return it, then another Indian chased Riddle and shot at him. Some allowance may be made for the truth of this last statement.

Troops are now about one mile in the Lava Beds, lying on their arms, & will probably advance to-night under cover of darkness. There are here about six hundred troops which can be brought into active service, and it is believed they will end the Modoc war. Meacham is not expected to recover.

THE INDIAN MASACRE.

[Special to the Advertiser.]

WASHINGTON, April 14.

The news of the Modoc massacre did not become generally known here until this morning, though the announcement was made late Saturday night. General Sherman received dispatches from Gen'ls Schofield, Col. Gillem and the Adjutant Gen'l at Gen'l Canby's Head Quarters, all containing the sad details of the terrible butchery. These dispatches were promptly laid before the President who was deeply affected by the terrible announcement, and at once ordered prompt measures to be taken to avenge the death of Canby and his associates. The news spread rapidly throughout the city Sunday morning, and caused intense excitement, and the massacre was denounced on all sides as the worst faith ever yet exhibited by the worst and cruelest race of men that exist on this hemisphere.

The Peace policy so-called was also denounced in strong terms. The following is a copy of Gen'l Gillem's dispatch received here Saturday night:

HEAD QUARTERS MODOC EXPEDITION, CAMP OF TULE LAKE, April 11th, 1873.

To Adjutant General U. S. Army Washington, D. C.

Gen'l Canby with the Peace Commissioners went out to meet the Indians about one mile in front of the Camp at eleven o'clock this morning. At one thirty p. m., the signal officer, whom I had watching the conference, reported firing; upon reaching the place of meeting I found that Gen'l Canby and the Rev. Dr. Thomos had been killed, and Mr. Meacham serverely, if not mortally wounded. The other Commissioner, Mr. Dyer, escaped unhurt. I shall at once commence active opperations against Indians.

(Signed) ALVAN C. GILLEM,
Col. Cavalry. Com. Expedition.

EXTERMINATION ORDERED.

After consultation with the President Gen'l Sherman telegraphed the following to Col. Gillem, and also sent a copy of the same to Gen'l Schofield at San Francisco:

WASHINGTON, April 12.

To Gen'l Gillem, Modoc Camp via. Yreka, Cal.

Dispatch announcing the terrible loss to the country of Gen'l Canby, by the perfidy of the Modoc band of Indians, has been shown to the President who authorizes me to instruct you to make the attack so strong and persistent that their fate may be commensurate with their crime. You will be fully justified in their utter extermination.

(Signed) W. T. SHERMAN,
General.

The authorities are anxiously awaiting further dispatches from Gen'l Gillem, believing that he commenced fighting early Saturday morning or Friday afternoon.

ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, April 12.—The Senate passed with amendments the House bill confirming the sale of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad to the New Orleans and North Eastern Railroad Company. The House passed with amendments, the Senate bill recalling all endorsed Railroad bonds, and authorizes the issue of thirty year, seven per cent gold interest bearing straight bonds in lieu thereof, at the rate of one thousand straight for four thousand endorsed bonds, and providing that in no event shall the obligations of the State on this account eight millions.

BOSTON, April 12.—The New England Organ Factory on Wordham street is burned. Loss $75,000.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, April 15.—Steamer South-western, brings the following from Grant Parish: The negroes who had barricaded themselves in Colfax Court House, numbered four hundred, thoroughly armed. One hundred and fifty men gathered from surrounding Parishes and made an attack on Sunday noon. The Court House was stormed at three o'clock. The negroes refuged in the Court House after further fighting, displayed a flag of truce. Several detachments moved on the Court House when the negroes opened fire. Captain Harderat was shot in the bowels, and it is feared fatally. The assailants retreated to the other side. The Court House was fired and the negroes were shot as they came from the burning building. It is reported that from eighty to one hundred negroes were killed and there were none to be found for miles around. The ring leaders and white allies escaped

The Captain of the South-western confirms the above.

He saw eighteen or twenty dead negroes and brought two wounded whites to Alexandria All quiet when the South western left Colfax Sunday evening.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The Cabinet meeting to-day did not discuss the Modoc affairs. It is tacitly understood that the millitary have them in hand.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Trunk lines to the west have adopted a new freight tariff. The average reduction is 16 per cent.

ALBANY, April 15—The chimney of a burned house fell, burying five little girls. One is dead; three will die; and the fifth is seriously hurt.

TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS, April 15—An unsuccessful attempt has been made for the release on *habeas corpus* of Vaughan, under arrest for the murder of General Hindman It is understood that he has made a confession implicating persons in Helena, but the police authorities refuse to give any information concerning the case.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, April 15.—The insurance on the Chicopee Mills was $613,000. The Mutual Company, of Boston, loses $100,000,

SPRINGFIELD, April 15.—Mills Nos. 1 and 2 of Dwight's Manufacturing Company is burnt, including 4500 bales of cotten Loss three quarters of a million of dollars. Eight hundred workmen were thrown out of employment.

In addition: Number 2 of the Chicopee Mills, the engine house and picking houses, two filled stores, part of the Railroad Depot, with 1500 bales of cotton, were burned.

CHICAGO, April 15.—A heavy snow between Omaha and Cheyenne, stopped the telegraphs, and consequently, there is nothing from the Pacific coast to-day.

NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, April 15.—The Democrats elected their candidate for Mayor, and have a majority in the Council, of thirteen to eight.

NEBRASKA.

Omaha April 15.—The storm rages with no appearance of abating. Snow has been falling since Sunday, and is five feet deep. No trains are running and the telegraph line to the Pacific coast, is still interrupted.

ITALY.

ROME, April 15.—The condition of the Pope is unchanged to-day. Cardinal DeAngelis, Chamberlain of the Roman church, has been summoned to Rome.

NEW YORK.—Cotton, Dull nominal: sales, 583: U 19¾ Orleans 20; 558 gross 975; sales for ex to-day none; last ove 220 bales.

Indianapolis; April 16.

A riot is progressing in Kingston and striking miners and furnace men, negroes lately imported from Va. Negroes are now at their boarding house well armed and guarded by the police. The surrounding crowd threw stones and other missiles. A company of colored miners from Brazil come to their aid. Many shots were fired.

A Dutchman's Catechism.

Ve find id oud py der beeg book dot Adam (I forgot his oder name) vos de first mans.

Eve vos der nexd. Von tay dey got drubble erboud eading some gwinces, un I vos kicked oud of der garten.

Gain unt Ables vos der first shildrens. Gain gott mad, unt put a head on his brudder, unt den lite out. He vos un bad poy.

Yonus vos a fishmunker. Von tay he gone to der gooses pont to cotch shrimps un ven he vos looking for bait, he valked right away ov a whales mout in. But der whales pooty gwick make him valk out agin. He vos too sdrong mit der fishes stumix.

Soloman knows more as everypody.—He don vood cut a leetle poy in beices to seddle a disturbences mit two gals. He say it vos bedder gone der whole hog or nix.

Sams Son (I don'd hear his mudder's name) vos der sdrongest. He vos a bruiser. He got fighden mit a dozent fellows, und he clean um all oud mit a chackasses bone.

Yobe vos der pashentest man. You cood shtick pins in him all day, unt he don'd vood holler.

Merdocsalum vos der oldest grandfadder ve gott dose times. He cood told you all aboud it.

Lazarus vos der hardupest man. Dey don'd gott no free lunches dose times, unt he vos always skirmishin for grumbs.

Yoseph's big brudders gott yellous of him pecause he vore a shpodded goat, unt sold him for dwendy tollars. He afterder avile give um some roasding ears, unt made it all rite.

Notice to Creditors.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

LETTERS of Administration upon the Estate of John D. Hoke, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Hon. A. Woods, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., on the 9th day of April, 1873: Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them, legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment

DANIEL F. HOKE, Adm.

ap'l 19, 1871.—6t.

ATLANTIC & PACIFIC R. R.

Main Line—From Franklin, Mo., through Rolla, Lebanon, Springfield, Pierce city, Neosho and Seneca, Mo., to Vinita, Indian Territory, 327 miles.

MISSOURI PACIFIC R. R.

Main Line—From St. Louis, Missouri, through Franklin, Jefferson city, Tipton, Sedalia, Pleasant Hill, and Kansas city, Mo., Wyandotte and Leavenworth, Kansas, to Atchison, Kansas, 320 miles.

Branch—Tipton to Booneville, Mo., 26 miles.

Branch—Sedalia to Lexington, Mo., 53 miles.

Branch—Pleasant Hill to Lawrence, Kansas, 61 miles.

Whole number of miles, 793

Tax Collector's Sale.

I will sell at the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, Ala., on Monday, the 5th day of May, 1873, the following described Real Estate, situate in Calhoun county, State of Alabama, for taxes due said State and county for the years 1871 & 1872, as shown below, and also all costs accrueing the sale of the same, to-wit:

The E half of south west fourth section 21 township 15, range 3, 80 acres.

The north west fourth & south west fourth of sec. 21 township 15 range 3, 240 acres.

The south half of north west fourth of sec. 6 township 16 range 3, 80 acres. Assessed to J C S Timberlake.

State & county tax for 1871-& 1872 $72 30
Assessor's fee 75
Costs and charges 0 80
Advertising 3 00

N E fourth of N W fourth of section 15 T 16 R 18, 40 acres: Assessed to J B Moore.

State and county tax 1 16
Costs and charges 75
Filing 1 00

East half of south west fourth and west half of south west fourth section 14 T 13 R 9. Assessed to S C Griffin.

State and county tax $4 60
Costs and charges 3 75
Advertising 1 00

W half of N W fourth sec 10 T 14 R 9; west half of south west fourth of sec 3 T 14 R 9. & 5 acres of S E fourth of sec 4 T 14 R 9. Assessed to J. L. Mattison.

State and county tax $15 81
Assessor's fee 25
Costs and charges 2 75
Advertising 3 00

Sale between the hours of 10 and 12 a. m.

E. McCLELLEN, Tax Col.
Calhoun County.

March 25 1873—td.

The thorough bred Jack

JOHN,

IS standing the present season at my stable in Jacksonville, at $10 for the insurance. He is four years old, of good size, well formed, and in good condition.

R. P. WEAVER.

March 29, 1873.

REGULAR MAIL HACK.

The undersigned respectfully inform the travelling public that there will be a good and reliable HACK running between GADSDEN and JACKSONVILLE, commencing March 31st, 1873, on the following days, to-wit:

Leave Gadsden every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 A. M. Arrive at Jacksonville 1:30 P. M.

Leave Jacksonville every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 A. M. Arrive at Gadsden 1:30 P. M.

Rate of fare moderate, to be paid to the driver at the place of starting.

S. T. FOWLER, Manager.

April 5—1873—1y

Administrator's Notice.

The State of Alabama, Calhoun Co.

Probate Court, Special Term, March 3, 1873.

Estate of Margaret E. Smith, dec'd.

LETTERS of administration upon the Estate of Margaret E. Smith, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned on the 3d March, 1873, by the Hon. A. Woods, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county. Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said Estate, are hereby required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred.

W. J. BORDEN,
Administrator.

Mar. 22, 1873.—6t.

T. C. S. Ferguson, vs. J. M. Meharg, et als. | IN CHANCERY, at Jacksonville, Ala.

IN this cause it is made to appear to the Register by the affidavit of Wm. H. Forney, Esq., Solicitor for Complainant, that the defendant, J. M. Meharg is a non-resident of this State, and that he is twenty-one years old, and resides in Ellis county in the State of Texas, post office unknown to affiant. It is therefore ordered by the Register, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala., for four successive weeks, requiring him the said J. M. Meharg to answer or demur to the Bill of Complaint in this cause, by Thursday the 20th day of May, 1873, or in thirty days thereafter, a decree pro confesso may be taken against him the said J M. Meharg.

Done at office this 7th day of April, 1873.

WM. M. HAMES, Register.

ap'l 12—4t.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

Probate Court, Apl. 8th, 1873.

THIS day came William C. Scarborough, and produces in court a paper purporting to be the last will and testament of Thomas K. Cook, deceased, and moves the Court to admit the said will to probate, and to issue letters testamentary under said will to the said William C. Scarborough, Executor.

It is therefore ordered, that the 5th day of May, 1873, be set for the hearing of said application, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a Newspaper published in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day as a notice to Marion Witt, Sarah Wells, Sophia Cook and Martha Cook, who are non-resident legatees under said will, and Thomas E. Cook and James A. Ragan, whose residences are unknown, and who are also legatees under said will, to be and appear at a special term of said court, to be holden at the court house of said county, on said 5th day of May, 1873, and show cause if any they have, why said will should not be admitted to probate, and letters Testamentary issue to the said William C. Scarborough.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

April 12, 1873—3t.

Republican

LOCAL.

"Garden sass" plenty.

The Agricultural Society has reorganized. There will be a division of seeds next Monday.

Fresh beef coming into town.—People lick it up before a man can stop his wagon. All want steak.

Milk begins to taste of the buds, but the buddies and sissies just whallop it in by the quart all the same.

The school girls had them a picnic excursion to the mountain last Saturday, in search of the early flowers.

The REPUBLICAN is out this issue with its usual banter that Jacksonville has the prettiest girls (and married women as to that) of any town in the State.

It is astonishing how much a local editor will hear and find out in the course of the week. If he only would publish it all, would'nt ——but you see he don't do it.

Any person of good business capacity and good recommendation wishing to secure an Agency for the Singer Sewing Machine in territory not taken, can do so by applying to

W. H. STOWERS,
Agent for the Singer Manufacturing Co, Jacksonville, Ala.

We were pleased to receive a call last Wednesday from Mr. W. J. Borden, the accomplished editor of the Oxford Chronicle, under its new management.

What has become of the subscription paper to the fountains? Men are running hither and thither in search of it, anxious to subscribe. Bring it forth, and give them a chance.

The egg supply is growing beautifully less every day. If the old hens don't do better, they will be jerked up and sold for spring chickens before they can say "J. Robinson."

Our Post Master, Billy Alex., has made application, it is said, to have the postal route between this place and Chinkapin Grove, Ga., discontinued, for reasons best known to himself.

A little fellow run into our office last Friday with the remark: "Here quick, Mr. Editor, give me a speech of about four lines—i've got just fifteen minutes to git it in—won't lemme say any my old ones—and 'll whop me like the dickens if I dont say sumthin'."

SPECIAL REQUEST.—Our subscribers, who are indebted for one or more years, would confer on us a special and much needed favor by settling up during Circuit Court. From all such, who pay up before the close of the Court, the advance price, Two Dollars per year, will be received. Those who do not attend Court personally, can send by their neighbors.

We were pleased to receive a call last Thursday from Mr. Chas. Johnson, representing that excellent paper, the Montgomery Advertiser.

We are informed that Mr. E. G. Morris offers his valuable water power and manufacturing buildings, at Morrisville, on Cane Creek, at whatever valuation commissioners may put upon it, as so much stock in a Cotton Factory, provided a Company can be raised.

Meek looking, thin sided, lank flanked calves that have lived all Winter on nothing, are lying down and dying now when there is something up to eat. As a general rule, grass don't agree with calves.—They flourish best on stray pieces of newspaper, old sticks and dirt. This hint we throw out for the consideration of the Agricultural Society.

We have been shown a picture frame, made by Mr. Boyles of this place, which for uniqueness of design we have never seen surpassed. It was made entirely with his knife, consists a many hundreds of pieces and is joined together without the help of nails, tacks, screws or glue. The picture is held to its place by the self-adjustment of the frame. He is prepared to sell these frames, one of which can be seen at Crawford's furniture store.

South Alabamians who may wish to spend the Summer in the most delightful and health-giving climate in the world; are invited to Jacksonville. The pure water from the mountains becomes impregnated with iron in passing through the pipes for a distance of two miles, and is very healthy and palatable. Physicians prescribe it, and "red as a rose is she" may be said of every lady in Jacksonville who uses it.

The chromo, "Lost Babe," that we give to every subscriber of the LAND & LAW ADVISOR, a paper advertised in another column, is a very pretty picture. We have the chromos here, ready for delivery, as soon as the subscription price, Three Dollars, is paid to us. The paper is an excellent one, and the chromo alone is worth the price of both. Call at this office and see both the paper and picture.
apl 19—4t.

That remarkably curious old institution is not talking now as much as she did. She is afraid that when she tells anything, people will at once say: "Thou art the man" heretofore alluded to."

NOTE.—As the discussion of this subject is becoming somewhat dangerous, we will state that the old party does not live in Jacksonville. By no means. We'uns never talk about each other in Jacksonville. We'uns have too much regard for the teachings of St. Paul for that!

"In the Spring a livlier iris changes on the burnished dove;
In the Spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love."

Sartainly! Anybody can perceive the force of that "observation," as Samuel Weller would remark, who but casts an eye around and lets it rest upon any one of the favorite promenades of the boys and girls of Jacksonville, any pretty evening. It was the same way when we were a boy. Ah! those dear, delightful days, when our voice was just changing tune, when we thought we could sing tenor (with *tremolo* attachment,) and flirt, and knew it all, and run on good clothes and soap locks and musk and cinamon draps and sich.

A girl in Jacksonville, Ala., has gone crazy with love. She met an attractive young man, and without leave or license, proceeded to fall in love with him, and cherished his memory when he had gone until she, by some means, procured his picture, and then she used to sit up nights to gaze on it. The first intimation of the trouble he had occasioned was the news that she was raving wildly about him, and still she raveth.
Montgomery Advance.

This is in advance of anything we have heard of, though wide awake and on the spot. We rather suspect that the Advance in the above is indulging in its favorite pastime and "lying like a dog a trottin'." However, if we have a girl that raveth over the picture of any youth of the city of Montgomery, the sooner the girl gets into the Tuscaloosa Asylum the better. A girl that would rave over the picture of a Montgomery youth, when we have so many better looking ones here in the flesh, would prefer dog fennel blossoms to violets. [illegible]

McAllister, agent of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, is doing a splendid business. The Singer is said to be the best machine now made. 1t

Circuit Court has been in session here since Monday, his Honor, Judge Whitlock presiding with his usual fairness and dignity. The Court only lasts two weeks, owing to a recent change in the law. Among the non-resident members of the bar present, we notice Hon. Jno. T. Heflin, of Talladega, and Capt. Jas. Savage, of Centre.

Sunday night the freedmen of Jacksonville celebrated the first anniversary of their Benevolent Association with torch light procession etc. A fight or two among the least benevolent of the crowd was the consequence. Monday morning Earle Walker was up before his Honor, the Mayor, for indulging in a few familiar quotations, throwing rocks and "rarin' around generally." Ditto several others of the beligerants. Some twenty-five dollars of the skads was the tax laid by his Honor on the noble Earle and company.

ALMOST A FIRE.—Sunday night Mr. D. J. Privett, the efficient Foreman of our Fire Company, as he was ascending the hill leading from the spring up to town, discovered a bright blaze in rear and partly under the residence of Rev J. K. Armstrong. Comprehending the situation, he ran to the house, procured water and extinguished it. It proved to be an ash box on fire, placed partly under the house. The box had burned almost entirely up and the sill and weatherboarding was too hot to bear the hand on. In ten minutes more the fire would have been under full headway and probably the loss of thousands of dollars worth of property might have been the consequence. All of which proves that ash boxes ought to be discarded. This is the third fire in town within the past year originating from ash boxes.

We like to see anything that smacks of home industry or enterprise. A town with plenty of industrious and thoroughly enterprising men is bound to flourish, no matter how hard the times or how unpromising the prospect. Jacksonville has a few of the kind indicated. Among them no one stands out more prominent, according to means, than MR. JOHN. H. CRAWFORD, our old reliable stand-by in the furniture line. His home made furniture has a reputation far and wide for durability and finish; but as he grows older he finds himself unable to continue a large manufacture of it, and therefore he is gradually changing from the manufacturer to the dealer. His practical experience in the furniture business enables him to purchase with judgment the very best, the handsomest and most durable furniture of foreign manufacture.—His Furniture Rooms will, after awhile, present as elegant an appearance as many of the more pretentious establishments of Atlanta and other neighboring cities. The only reason that he does not at once give us such an establishment is the want of adequate means at present. But what he cannot do at once, he is doing by degrees.—Some days ago he received from Baltimore a very large shipment of every variety of ornamental brackets, towel racks and stands, wall pockts etc., as well a lot of most beautiful walnut carving for furniture. It is his intention to bring on soon bedroom and parlor sets of every grade from the cheapest to that that is costly. Jacksonville and the country surrounding needs a good furniture store, and can have it by extending due encouragement to Mr. C. Let all of us who may design buying furniture, make our purchases through him.

A Great Invention.

We have been recently in conversation with Mr. Hix, the inventor and patentee of the Dry House, by an absorbent heater—an invention that is destined to come into universal use, and be of incalculable benefit to this and other countries. It is so arranged that the heat is perfectly under the control of the operator and can be intensified or diminished at will. It dries quickly and uniformly everything placed in it, from hickory and walnut timber (two woods that have heretofore been only dried by the [illegible] cate fruits and vegetables. There no use in the drying line to which it cannot be put with perfect success. Wagon timber can be perfectly dried in it within from fifteen to twenty days; housebuilding lumber in three days and nights; fruits and vegetables within three days. Fruits dried in this house are superior to the sun dried, from the fact that the fly cannot get to it to deposit its egg while drying. The Shakers of Litchfield, Massachusetts first grated off the cob and dried by the old and tedious process, one hundred barrels of corn, which they sold readily, having orders for one hundred and fifty barrels more. In this dry house the corn can be dried on the cob in three days, retaining al its original sweetness, and would command much readier sale than that of the Massachusetts Quakers. Blackberries, very difficult to dry in the sun, and which command a ready market, can be dried by the hundreds of bushels in this house successfully in three days and be ready for market. So it is with tomatoes, the pea and every other kind of vegetable and fruit known. All these things now form an article of market, and are shipped to us from the North. By the use of this great invention we can reverse this order of things and ship North instead of buying as we do now from there. The invention is useful in other ways. Sweet potatoes when first dug can be placed in it and dried to a certain point, and be made to keep without fear of rot, so with apples and other green fruit of that description. For the purpose of drying tobacco it surpasses anything in ever known before.

We have seen a letter from a gentleman in Washington City, who has seen the model in the patent office, in which he proposes to buy the patent of Mr. Hix. He does not so desire, but he will sell State and County rights. Like all original inventors, he is threatened with a loss of the benefit of his invention, through financial inability to push it. Should he once get a start and find the means to bring it to the attention of the public, it will come into universal use. Some man with moderate means could join him, and in our opinion, realize a fortune in a short time.

Farm rights only a few dollars. Buildings already erected can be converted into a dry house with small cost. We hope our farmers will think of the matter and improve the fruit season, good only in this particular section, by the erection of these houses on their places.

The address of the Inventor is
W. B. HIX,
Rome, Ga.

MURDER WILL OUT.

Who Killed Gen. Hindman?—The Mystery About to be Cleared Up.

[From the Little Rock Republican.]

There has been a rumor afloat for the past few days in respect to the probability of ascertaining who was the murderer or murderers of General Thomas C. Hindman, who was assassinated at Helena, on the 29th of September, 1868, and we are glad to know that his widow is now satisfied that his political enemies had nothing to do with it.

From information received by her through anonymous letters, of the authenticity of which she is said to be satisfied, it was not his political enemies who did the killing, and it was caused by an *amour* of his with a lady either in Georgia or Helena. Mrs. H., on last Monday, came to Memphis to consult with her friend, Judge Underwood of Helena, who has known her since infancy. The lady had in her possession two letters, one dated the 17th of March, and the other the 28th, stating that if she would come to the Appeal office in company with Judge Underwood the writer would reveal facts that would lead to the conviction of the guilty parties, all of whom were well known and had been on terms of intimacy with Hindman. Of the result of her visit to Memphis we are not advised.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

San Salvador Destroyed by Earthquake.

ASPINWALL, April 5; via HAVANA, April 10.—The city of San Salvador, Central America, has been destroyed by an earthquake. Eight hundred persons perised, and $12,000,000 worth of property was destroyed. The earthquake was followed by a conflagration, and many buildings were burned.

For a few days slight shocks of earthquake had occurred, but no serious apprehensions were entertained. It was on the afternoon of the 4th of March, about half past 4, almost without warning, a great tle more than ruins. The ground heaved as a ship in a gale. Terrific thunderings burst from underfoot. Walls tottered and were rent in many places with wide crevices. Roofs sunk, and tiles, &c., were precipitated to the ground. Lamps, pitchers, basins, glass, &c., were overturned and broken. Three violent shocks followed in succession, and the servants commenced to scream piteously and could not be pacified. Wild birds flew to houses. Horses grew frantic in stables, and dogs howling slunk for protection. Every few minutes shakings of less violence occurred. The scene beggars description; ruined houses, panic-striken people, men, women and children fleeing to the fields, with valuables hastily collected. Then the ringing of the alarm bells and beating of drums called all the soldiers under arms; for in San Salvador murder and pillage accompany the confusion of great earthquakes, and as the frightened citizens leave the town dusky Indians from the forests prowl for prey into it, only checked by the bayonets of Government troops. These were posted in squads at *short distances all over* San Salvador.

For the benefit of our lady readers who are engaged in the cultivation of shrubs and flowers, we copy the following from the Monthly, Illustrated Catalogue of Briggs & Bro. Rochester, N. Y.

Flowering Plants Suitable for the South.

SOME of our southern friends occasionally write us respecting the adaptability of plants for the South, that will succeed well during the whole of the summer, without succumbing to the long dry heat they are there subject to. Our southern friends should bear in mind that it is of the greatest importance that they secure for their plants a great depth of soil, for upon this will depend in a measure a great part of their success. To obtain the best success, the soil should be spaded to a good depth before planting; if as deep as fifteen or eighteen inches, so much the better, and, if poor, a good dressing of manure should be spaded in. The depth of soil thus secured will cause the plants to send down their roots during the driest part of the season into the lower soil prepared for them, thus enabling them to more successfully withstand the hot dry weather, whereas plants, planted on poor, thin soils, would dry up and become exhausted. It is likewise important that all flower stems should be cut off as soon as they are out of bloom; by so doing, a second crop of flowers will in many instances be secured, as the plants will not be exhausting themselves in perfecting seed.

We have, after careful consideration concluded that nearly all of the following will be found to be well adapted for and will succeed well in the South. We would like to hear from any of our friends in regard to their success with their plants and flowers, as it will be somewhat of a guide to us on future occasions.

ANNUALS.—Abronia, Ageratum, Alonsoa, Amaranthus, Antirrhinum, Aster, Balsam, Brachycome, Cacalia, Convolvulus, Dianthus, Ernaimum; Eschscholtzia, Gaillardia, Linum, Lupinus, Marigold, Martynia, Mesembrianthemum, Mignonette, Myrabilis, Nicrembergia, Œnothera, Pansy, Petunia, Phlox Drummondi, Poppy, Portulaca; Ricinus, Salpiglossis, Salvia, Scabiosa, Ten-Week-Stock, Tropæolum, Verbena, Zinnia.

CLIMBIMG PLANTS.—Cardiospermum, Cobæa, Convolvulus, Dolichos, Gourds Ornamental; Iponœolum Lobbinum and Peregrinum.

EVERLASTINGS.—Acroclinium, Gomphrena, Helichrysum, Helipterum, Rhodanthe, Waitsia, Xeranthemem.

ORNAMENTAL GRASS.—Gynerium.

PERENNIALS.—Aquilegia, Campanula, Carnation, Centaurea, Clianthus, Dolphinium Perennials, &c., for all of which see the First Quarterly or January number.

Some of the plants specified as Annuals, will in the South, live through the winter, and will assume their true character—Perennials.

The Tritoma is a superb plant for the South, and will give complete satisfaction. Anemone Japonica, and Alba, as well as Tricyrtus Grandiflora, will be found of great service.

WE WILL MAKE SPECIAL SELECTIONS.—Sometimes our friends write us enclosing money, stating that they wish to get some Flower Seeds, but do not know what kinds would be best for them to order, that would be adapted to their wants. To all such we say that we shall endeavor to assist them with our experience and judgment in selecting none but the best varieties adapted to the purpose and wants of those who write to us, giving a description of their location and soil, &c., likewise stating if flowers are wanted for *show* or for frequent cutting for bouquets, &c.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.
Probate Court, March 25th, 1873.

THIS day came William B. Green, and produces in Court a paper purporting to be the last will and testament of William Green, deceased, and moves the Court to admit the said will to probate, and to issue letters testamentary under said will, to the said William B. Green, Executor.

It is therefore ordered, that the 21st day of April, 1873 be set for the hearing of said application; and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to Andrew T. Green, Louisa Allen, wife of Adison L. Allen and Mary P. Green, wife of Pinckney Green, who are non-resident Legatees under said will, to be and appear at a Special Term of said court, to be holden at the court house of said county, on said 21st day of April, 1873, and show, if anything they have to allege, why said will should not be admitted to probate, and letters thereunder issue to the said William B. Green.

A. WOODS, Judge of
Mar. 29, 73. Probate.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.
Probate Court, 2nd day of April, 1873.
Estate of Patton Brothers, deceased.

This day came P. H. Brothers, the Administrator of said estate, & filed his statement, accounts, vouchers and evidences for an annual settlement of his administration. It is ordered that the 2nd day of April, 1873, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest said settlement if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of
ap'l. 5, 1873.—3t. Probate.

POETRY.

WAY-FARERS.

The way is long my darling,
The road is rough and steep,
And fast across the evening sky
I see the shadows sweep.
But, oh! my love, my darling,
No ill to us can come;
No terror turns us from the path,
For we are going home.
Your feet are tired, my darling—
So tired, the tender feet;
But think, when we are there at last,
How sweet the rest! how sweet!
For lo! the lamps are lighted,
And yonder gleaming dome,
Before us, shining like a star,
Shall guide our footsteps home.
We've lost the flowers we gathered
So early in the morn;
And on we go, with empty hands
And garments soiled and worn.
But, oh! the dear All-Father
Will out to meet us come,
And fairer flowers and whiter robes
There wait for us at home!
Art cold, my love, and famished?
Art faint and sore athirst?
Be patient yet a little while,
And joyous as at first;
For oh! the sun sets never
Within that land of bloom,
And thou shalt eat the bread of life
And drink life's wine at home.
The wind blows cold my darling,
Adown the mountain steep,
And thick across the evening sky
The darkling shadows creep;
But, oh! my love, press onward,
Whatever trials come,
For in the way the Father set
We two are going home.

DOES IT MEAN WAR?

All the Available Troops in the Country Concentrated Along the Rio Grande Seven Regiments Now on the Ground Secretary Belknap, Phil Sheridan and the Old Generals in Consultation.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 29, 1873.

Are we drifting into a war? Is General Grant preparing the way for that millennium when the world shall "become one nation, speaking one language and when armes and navies will no longer be required," by adding, *nolens volens*, our sick and lawless neighbor on the Rio Grande to our glorious constellation of States? Is it a menace, an army of protection or an army of invasion that our troops are concentrating in Texas, and particularly on its western boundary?

These are questions that ar being asked by every one hereabouts—by those who for years have been predicting that such an event would soon come to pass, as well as by those who have laughed at the idea as chimercial. For the last five years a war with Mexico has seemed possible, but never before has it appeared probable. For months past an activity in the military, unsual in these piping times of peace, has prevailed in this State. Troops changing station, repairs and refittings in the Quartermaster's Department and inspections are the order of the day. The Rio Grande, between Laredo and Brownsville, which not long since was almost entirely without cavalry, an arm of the service most necessary there, has now the Ninth cavalry. General Edward Hatch in command, with headquarters at Ringgold, besides the Twentyfourth infantry Gen-General Doubleday in command, with headquarters at Brownsville; while at Fort Clark, fifteen miles distant from the Rio Grande, ten companies of the Fourth cavalry will soon be concentrated under General McKenzie, an officer who though young in years and with a reputation that would already satisfy many older men is ambitious in seeking fresh laurels. it is also believed that the troops occupying the northern and notheastern frontier of Texas are under orders to march south.

The following is a list of the regiments now stationed in Texas, with their respective commanding officers, viz.:—

Fourth cavalry, Colonel R. S. McKenzie.

Ninth cavalry Colonel Edward Hatch.

Tenth infantry, Lieutenant Colonel A. D. McCook.

Eleventh infantry, Colonel W. H. Wood

Twenty-fourth infantry, Colonel Doubleday.

Twenty-fifth infantry, Colonel Andrews.

All of which can be made disposable by the addition of two regiments from General Popes's command. The nineteenth infantry, in New Orleans, could also be added, so that in six weeks an available force of 5,000 regulars can be thrown on the Rio Grande. Texas would be glad to add 5,000 of her horsemen, which, acting as irregular cavalry, would be difficult to surpass. And in New Mexico another column of 5,000 regulars and volunteers may be readily organized. These are facts about which there is no secrecy, and which, it seems to me, are significant of future events. General Augur, commanding this department, returned yesterday from a trip to the Rio Grande, and we are hourly expecting General Belknap, Secretary of war, together with General Sheridan. If any fighting is to be done, by whom should the word "Go" be given if not by Sheridan, the fighter *par excellence?* The names of Augur, McCook, Doubleday and others known to us years before our late ever to be lamented war are guarantees of success.

That the annexation of Mexico, or a removal of our frontier further west, is justifiable and necessary is beyond dispute. Witness our stolen herds, our murdered citizens. Witness, too those roving Indians, our pest and our terror who find in her towns already market for their plunder and a refuge from our troopers. Forbearance ceases to be a virtue with such telltales staring us in the face for years. "But our sister Republic," is the cry. A Republic forsooth of factions and military bands! A Republic preying on itself, semi-civilized, inane.

Senator Schurz and the Salary Steal

[From the St. Louis Democrat—Rep.]

We record with great pleasure the fact that Senator Schurz declined to receive the $5,000 of back pay voted by the last Congress; and with equal pleasure we record a similar fact in favor of Vice-President Wilson. But we confess to more concern for the future than for the past of this increased pay. When all is told about the money refunded, it makes an honorable record for those who refunded, but it only reduces by a trifle the amount of steal which will at any rate foot up a million and a half. Let those who have got the money keep it, and much good may it do them. We object, however, to having the steal repeated every future Congress, and therefore we insist upon agitating the question of repeal as an issue in all future campaigns, until accomplished. Mr. Erastus Wells, member from the Second District of this city, promises to introduce a bill on the first day of the December session to re-establish the old rate of $5,000 per annum. By so doing he will entitle himself to the applause of the country, and the men who vote against him may bid farewell to public life.

Those wishing to Subscribe should apply at REPUBLICAN OFFICE, JACKSONVILLE, Ala.

February 15, 1873.—one y.

Jacksonville Republican.

"The Price of Liberty is Eternal Vigilance."

VOL. 37. JACKSONVILLE, ALA., APRIL 26, 1873. WHOLE NO. 1880.

Jacksonville Republican.

PUBLISHED, ENTERED & PUBLISHED, EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY

J. F. & L. W. GRANT.

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APPOMATTOX.

A True Story of General Lee's Surrender.—An Orchard of Relics.

["Viator" in Richmond Dispatch.]

"The situation" at Appomattox on the 9th of April 1865, when Gen. Lee sent a flag of truce to ask an interview with Gen. Grant, was simply this: There were only 7,500 jaded, famished Confederates with arms in their hands, nearly surrounded by *eighty thousand* Federal soldiers, already in position, with re-enforcements constantly arriving. Gordon fell back through the village and moved to meet an attack of Sheridan on the flank, while Gen. Chamberlayne led the advance corps of the Army of the James into the Court-house. A battery of the Richmond Howitzers, which had been engaged at Big Bethel in 1861, stationed in the yard of Mr. Peers, on the extreme northeast corner of the village, fired the last gun of the day and withdrew as the blue waves were encircling it. The Federal picket line was advanced beyond the village, and that little band of heroic spirits seemed about to be immolated, when suddenly the white flag was displayed, and the firing ceased. There have been published so many sensational reports of the meeting between the two commanders that I am glad to be able to refute them by giving

GEN. LEE'S OWN ACCOUNT OF WHAT OCCURRED,

as he gave it to some friends at his house in Lexington, but a few days before his last illness. He said that he had for duty that morning not eight thousand men, and that when he learned from Gordon that there was a heavy infantry force in his front, he decided to see General Grant and ascertain the terms upon which he could end the contest. But before going to meet him he left orders with Longstreet and Gordon to hold their commands in readiness, determined, as he was to cut his way through or perish in the attempt, such terms were granted as thought his army entitled to demand. He met General Grant between the picket lines, in the open field, about two hundred yards below Appomattox Court-house.

THE HISTORIC APPLE TREE.

"You met under an apple tree, did you not, General?" asked a gentleman present. "No, sir!" was the reply; "we did not meet under an apple tree, and I saw no tree near. It was in an open field not far from the main road." [This explodes the "historic apple tree," about which so much has been said. A gentleman who was within a few feet of the two Generals when they met, pointed out to me the exact spot. The apple tree which was cut to pieces, and even the roots of which were dug up and carried off by relic-hunters, was fully a quarter of a mile from the place of meeting, and the only historic interest that could be attached to it was that General Lee rested under its shade a few minutes while waiting for the return of his flag of truce. The only tree anywhere near the place of meeting was a small locust thorn which is still standing about twenty yards from the spot.]

THE INTERVIEW BETWEEN LEE AND GRANT.

General Lee said that when he met General Grant they exchanged polite salutations, and he stated to him at once that he desired a conference in reference to the subject matter of their correspondence. "General Grant returned you your sword, did he not, General?" one of the company asked. The old hero, straightened himself up, replied in the most emphatic tones: "No, sir! he did not. He had no opportunity of doing so. I was determined that the side-arms of officers should be exempt by the terms of surrender, and of course I did not offer him mine. All that was said about swords was that General Grant apologized to me for not wearing his own sword, saying that it had gone off in his baggage, and he had been unable to get it in time." [This spoils a great deal of rhetoric about "General Grant's magnanimity in returning Lee's sword," and renders it as absurd as it is false the attempt of Northern artists to put the scene on canvas or into statuary. Even Grant's connivance at this so-called "historic scene" will not save it when the world knows that R. E. Lee said that *nothing of the sort occurred.*] General Lee stated in this conversation that he was accompanied when he met Grant only by Colonel Charles Marshall, of his personal staff, who went with one of General Grant's staff to find a suitable room in which to hold the conference; that they were first shown to a vacant house, and declining to use that, were conducted by Major McClean to his house and shown into his parlor. General Grant was accompanied by several of his staff officers, and several of his generals, (among them Sheridan and Ord,) entered the room and participated in the slight conversation that occurred. The two generals went aside and sat at a table to confer together, when General Lee opened the conversation by saying: "General, I deem it due to proper candor and frankness to say at the very beginning of this interview that I am not willing even to discuss any terms of surrender inconsistent with

THE HONOR OF MY ARMY,

which I am determined to maintain to the last." Grant replied: "I have no idea of proposing dishonorable terms, General, but I would be glad if you would state what you consider honorable terms." General Lee then briefly stated the terms upon which he would be willing to surrender. Grant expressed himself as satisfied with them, and Lee requested that he would formally reduce the proposition to writing. Grant did so at once with a common lead pencil, and handed the paper to Lee, who read it carefully and without comment, except to say that most of the horses were the private property of the men riding them. General Grant replied that such horses would be exempt from surrender, and the paper was then handed to Colonel Badeau (Grant's secretary), and copies in ink made by him and Colonel Marshall. While this was being done there were inquiries after the health of mutual acquaintances, but nothing bearing on the surrender, except that General Lee said that he had on hands some two or three thousand prisoners, for whom he had no rations. Sheridan at once said: "I have rations for 25,000 men."

General Grant having signed his note, General Lee conferred with Colonel Marshall, who wrote his brief note of acceptance of the terms of surrender offered, General Lee striking out the sentence, "I have the honor to reply to your communication," and substituting, "I have received your letter of this date."

This terminated the interview, and General Lee rode back to his headquarters, which were three-quarters of a mile northeast of the Court-house.

I have thus given the substance, and for the most part the exact, language of General Lee's own account of the surrender. It will appear from this that a great deal that has been said about.

"GRANT'S MAGNANIMITY"

in proposing terms of surrender, and Lee's "warm thanks for the liberal terms accorded," originated simply in the imagination of the writers. The truth is, Grant proposed the only terms which Lee would have accepted, and he knew too well the mettle of that great captain and the heroic remnant of the army which had so often defeated him not to rejoice at an opportunity of covering himself with glory by accepting almost any terms of the surrender.

I have gathered a number of

INCIDENTS OF THE SURRENDER.

which interested me and may be of interest to your readers. Soon after Gen. Lee left the McClean House, owned by the same gentleman at whose house, near Bull Run, Beauregard had his headquarters during the battle of July 18, 1861, Sheridan stalked in and said, rudely, "I mean to have this chair"—taking up one of the chairs in which the Generals had signed the terms of capitulation, and exhibiting at the same time a $2 50 gold-piece. Major McClean replied, That chair is not for sale, General. If you choose to take, it you have the physical power to do so." "I mean to have it," was the curt rejoinder; and the "Great Barn-Burner" gave another proof of his skill in petit larceny. The table and other chairs were in like manner carried off by Federal officers as *souvenirs.*

As soon as the flag of truce was hoisted on Gordon's lines, the offensive General Custer ("Miss Fanny") came riding in to General Gordon, demanding in his own name, "unconditional surrender." Gordon drew himself up to his full height, and with crushing dignity, replied: "I can have no negotiations with you, sir; and if the settlement of this matter rested between us, there could be no negotiations but by the sword."

As showing the spirit of the men who participated in the brilliant action of that morning, it may be mentioned that many of them crowded around the bearer of one of the flags of truce—a widely known and loved chaplain, who, since the capture of his regiment at Spotsylvania Court-house, had served with great gallantry on General Gordon's staff—and eagerly asked if the enemy had sent in to surrender their force on that road, thinking that in flanking us, Grant had pushed a part of his force too far. They had no dream that they were to be surrendered. But gradually the truth broke upon them, and great was their chagrin when these high-mettled victors in the last battle of the Army of Northern Virginia, learned that they must "yield to overwhelming numbers and resources"—that after all their marches, battles, victories, hardships and sufferings, the cause they loved better than life itself, must succumb to brute force. Many bosoms heaved with emotion, and

"Something on the soldiers' cheeks,
Washed of the stain of powder."

After the flag of truce was raised,

A FEDERAL SCOUT WAS SHOT

through mistake by his own men, when trying to stop the firing, and a New York Major, under the influence of liquor, met his death by galloping up to a Confederate battery, and demanding its surrender.

The women and children of Appomattox Court-house had all left their homes during the battle of the morning, and upon their return had to pass through Custar's cavalry. "Miss Fanny" himself was very rude to them, and permitted his men to kiss them as they passed.

Per contra it affords me pleasure to say that many of the Federal officers and men were very courteous and considerate. The citizens of the village speak in especially high terms of General Chamberlayne (since Governor of Maine), who was delicately considerate of the feelings of the people, gentlemanly in his bearing, and generous towards the vanquished.

When the arms were being stacked

A GALLANT COLOR-BEARER,

as he delivered up the tattered remnant of his flag, burst into tears and said to the Federal soldiers who received it: "Boys, this is not the first time that you have seen that flag. I have borne it in the very fore-front of the battle on many a victorious field, and I had rather die than surrender it now." "Brave fellow," said General Chamberlayne, who heard the remark, "I admire your noble spirit, and only regret that I have not the authority to bid you keep your flag and carry it home as a precious heirloom."

THE CALM DIGNITY OF GENERAL LEE,

amid these trying scenes, the deep emotion with which the men heard his noble farewell address, and crowded around to shake his hand how they were thrilled by his simple words, "Men, we have fought through the war together. I have done my best for you. My heart is too full to say more." Gordon's noble farewell speech—the tender parting of comrades who had been bound so closely together by common hardships, sufferings, dangers and now, by this sad blighting of cheished hopes, were all vividly recalled as I gazed on the very spots where they occurred, but are oo familiar to be detailed now.

I was amused that the Federal soldiers and tourists not only carried off all of the "historic apple-tree," but a whole apple orchard as well, and was reminded of hearing of a gallant Richmond soldier who sold to northern visitors after his return home wagon-loads of the Appomattox apple-tree, which he regularly gathered from a Henrico orchard.

I noticed with pleasure that the noble women of Appomattox have gathered the Confederate dead into a neatly-kept cemetery on the road to Appomattox station, not far from the grove in which Grant established his headquarters.

I cannot close this sketch without quoting the language of that splendid soldier and unconquerable patriot. General J. A. Early, in his noble oration on General Lee: "Finally, from mere exhaustion, less than eight thousand men, with arms in their hands, of the noblest army that had ever fought in all the tide of time, were surrendered at Appomattox to an army of one hundred and fifty thousand men, the sword of Robert E. Lee, without a blemish upon it, was sheathed forever, and the flag to which he had added such lustre was furled to be henceforth embalmed in the affectionate remembrance of those who had remained faithful during our trials, and will do so to the end.

I have never been a "relic hunter" (I prize the blanket under which I slept the night of the battle of Manassas), but I plucked some thorns from the tree near which Lee met Grant, which I propose to weave into a wreath of evergreen and immortelles, taken from General Lee's bier the day we laid him in the vault at Lexington, and to encircle them with the motto: "The thorns of Appomattox covered with the immortelles and evergreen of Lee's last great victory."

The Press the Safeguard of the Country.

In looking at the affairs in the political circles of the country, and in listening to the stories of scandal which come from all legislative bodies, we are impressed with the imminent danger which surrounds the government on all sides. The considerate man who calmly contemplates the situation of official affairs cannot help feeling as would the voyager if when in mid-ocean, he was told that the ship which bore him over the waves was full of rotten timbers, that the rudder was decayed, that the masts were wormeaten and likely at any moment to fall by the weight of their own rottenness: Hence, a Pensylvania paper very pertinently asks, "would not such a man feel like giving up the ship" "He must have a stouter heart than usually beats in human bosom who could maintain his fortitude at such a moment," adds the same paper. Our ship of State has scarcely left the shore of Time; we have, as it were not yet moved out from the wharf at which we were loaded with the richest freight that ever was consigned on any vessel, when it is suddenly discovered that the ship is unseaworthy, that many of the crew are pirates in disguise, ready to plunder the cargo and scuttle the vessel so that they may enjoy a revel surrounded by ill-gotten gain.

We are not given to metaphor The times demand plain words: and the facts which daily confront us are of a character to arouse us all to bestir ourselves for not only the good name of the Republic but for the safety of the Government: We do not deny that we have faithful legislators and irreproachable executive officers—but who are we to trust when the brightest and supposed purest of these are falling from their places, covered by disgrace. and, we write it tremblingly, damned by an outraged people's indignation? Who are we to trust? Who is faithful?

We answer these questions frankly, by declaring that the American people now have no truer, more disinterested of vigulant representative than they possess in the journalists of the land. The press is the most trustworthy exponent of popular rights, and in the hour of the country's shame the people turn with increased confidence to the journalist who defends their interests and denounces their wrongs. We candidly believe that if it were not for fear of the press, the corruption which develops itself in so many official places would be tenfold greater, and show itself with more effrontery. But the wholesome influence of the press is a barrier to official crime and political corruption and as people come to understand their representative they will increase their own safety by enlarging his powers.

When the American press becomes what it is fast becoming—the undaunted antagonizer of wrong in every shape—the American Government wil emerge from the foulness which now in part surrounds its legislative branch, and become the stronger by reason of the stern lessons the governing classes are now learning.—*Henry County Register.*

UP IN A BALOON.

Prof. Donaldson on the Flying Trapeze He Proposes to Cross the Atlantic in a Baloon next Summer.

Correspondence of The Sun.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., April 8.—Another wonderful performance of Prof. Donaldson, of whom the readers of THE SUN have heard before, was witnessed in this city on Saturday last. All the forenoon a crowd stood about his balloon while it was being prepared and filled with gas. Nothing so absorbed the attention of the people of this entire section as the proposed voyage.

Prof. Donaldson is engaged in making hazardous experiments to ascertain to what perfection the science of aerial navigation can be carried, and while it is appauling to see a man risk his life with apparent wantonness, it is a question whether Prof. Donaldson is so reckless as he seems. He has obtained a rigid mastery over his nerves by a total abstinence from liquor, tobacco and all excesses damaging to his physical health and there is no danger of his loosing his presence of mind at any altitude. If the balloon does not burst, and the aeronaut is not dashed against any object in the attempt to land, he is safe; and every ascension enhances his experience and knowledge in the details of aerial navagation.

Prof. Donaldson proposes to cross the Atlantic Ocean during the approaching summer, and will go to Boston next week to hasten arrangements for the attempt.

At 2:15 Donaldson shot upward hanging fast to the trapeze and performing various gymnastic feats, such as "skinning the cat," &c. His direction was first north and then southeast and after a sail of one hour and a half he landed at the town of Titusville, N. J., near Trenton. He was in sight of the earth twenty minutes, when he passed through the clouds, which were 2,500 feet high. During the voyage he sighted nine towns sometimes getting a glimpse of them through breaks in the clouds. In descending he met a current of air which had he known it in time, he could have made carry him back to this city.

Prof. Donaldson will make another ascension from this city in a few days; and the proprietor of the Allen House, Mr. Kriner, will accompany him in a basket if the baloon can be made to carry them both.

The man most likely to make his mark in the world—One who cannot write his own name.

Republican

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

SATURDAY, APRIL 26th, 1873.

We have at least one good piece of news for our readers in to-day's paper, and that is that the General Assembly adjourned *sine die* on Wednesday last.

We learn that the "LADIES MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION," of Atlanta, Ga, have recently determined, in a generous and patriotic spirit, to make an effort to decorate the soldiers' graves of that city, and place head and foot boards of more enduring material than wood.

As the material for so many must necessarily be cheaper than marble, it strikes us that nothing could be more beautiful and at the same time cheaper, than the newly invented "Concrete Tomb stone Composition. It looks nearly as well as marble, is about as durable, and vastly cheaper.

Our friend, Mr. Jno. A. Fleming, has the right to manufacture and sell this article in that section of country, and would, we doubt not make a favorable contract with the Association; for which purpose they could open a correspondence with him. They would find Mr. F. fair and correct in his representations, and reliable in all his contracts and dealings.

These tombstones have been used to some extent in this county, and recently over $500 worth sold in Talladega giving general satisfaction.

North Alabama Conference.

Talladega District Sunday School Convention, will meet in the Methodist Church in Talladega, Thursday, May 29th, 4½ o'clock P. M. 1873.

The Preachers and Laymen of the District and all others outside of the District, are hereby invited and earnestly requested to attend.

PROGRAMME.

First service—Thursday afternoon—4.30 to 6. Devotional exercises. Organization—written reports by Pastors, embracing the number, condition, wants, encouragements and discouragements of Sunday Schools in their charges.

8. Opening services by Rev. T. Moody.

Second session—Friday morning.

8.30 to 9. Devotional exercises.

9 to 9.30. Address by Rev. C. D. Oliver, D. D. Subject—Object of the Sunday school.

9.30 to 10. Discussion.

10 to 10.30—Address by Rev. ——— Park, of Sylacogga—Subject—Are we sufficiently awake to the Sunday School cause?

10.30 to 11. Discussion.

Third Session—Friday afternoon.

3 to 3.30. Devotional exercises.

3.30 to 4. Address by Rev. J. A. Thompson—Subject, Best method of conducting Sunday schools,

4 to 4 30. Discussion.

4.30 to 5. Address by Rev. V. O. Hawkins. Subject—Qualification and work of Sunday school Teachers.

5 to 5.30. Discussion.

Fourth Session—Friday evening.

7.30 to 8. Devotional exercises.

8 to 8.50. Address by Rev. Bruce Harris. Subject; Qualification and duty of the Sunday school Superintendent.

8.30 to 9. Discussion.

9 to 9.30. Address by Rev. J. B Cole—Subject—How should a Lesson be prepared?

9.30 to 10. Discussion.

Fifth session—Saturday morning.

8.30 to 9. Devotional exercises.

9 to 9.30. Address by Rev. R. G. Ragan. Subject—Conversion of Children.

9.30 to 10. Discussion.

10 to 10.30. Address by Rev. T. G. Slaughter. Subject—Pastoral Instruction of Children.

10.30 to 11. Discussion.

Sixth session—Saturday afternoon.

3 to 3.30. Devotional exercises.

3:30 to 4, Address by Rev. R. A. Timmons. Subject—Relation of Children to the Church.

4 to 4.30. Discussion.

4.30 to 5. Address by Rev. R. Stripland. Subject—Relation of Parents to the Sunday School.

5 to 5.30. Discussion.

Seventh session—Saturday evening.

7.30 to 8 Devotional exercises.

8 to 8.30. Address by Rev. L. M. Wilson. Subject—Importance and Best Method of training the Children to support the Institutions of the Church.

8.30 to 9. Discussion.

9 to 9.30. Address by Rev. C L. Dobbs. Subject—How can we best secure the establishment of good Sunday Schools in the destitute parts of our District.

9.30 to 10. Discussion.

Sunday morning.

9. Sunday School Mass meeting—addresses by Rev. J. K. Armstrong and Rev. Bruce Harris.

11—Sermon by Rev. J. A. Thompson—Sacrament by W. R. Kirk.

Sunday afternoon.

3. Sunday School Love Feast—conducted by Rev. T Moody.

Sunday evening.

8. Sermon by Rev. C. D. Oliver, D. D.

NOTE.—This programme will be follywed strictly. Every exercise will be closed when the time expires, unless extended by vote of the Convention. Speakers appointed to open each discussion will be allowed twenty-five minutes—all others ten minutes. All speakers will be called to order by the President on the expiration of their time. The Choir of the Methodist Church in Talladega is kindly invited and earnestly requested to furnish appropriate music for the occasion.

W. R. KIRK, P. E.

April 24th, 1873.

AN ACT

For the protection of sheep.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of Alabama, That any person who owns, or has in his possession, or under his control, any dog known to worry, or kill sheep, and suffers such dog to run at large, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction therefor shall be fined not more than fifty dollars.

Approved april 8, 1873.

Official:—

P. Bagland, Sec. State.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Gen. Sherman has received the following dispatches from Gen. Schofield, dated April 18: "No news from Gen. Gillem since the 12th, but I hope to hear of decisive action this evening. All available troops are ready to move if next reports make it necessary, and I will go to the front if my presence there seem desirable.

A dispatch from Marshal Packard of Louisiana, to the Attorney, more than fully confirms the reports of the Colfax trouble. Packard claims that processes can't be served without the aid of Federal troops.

The Attorney General has instructed United States District Attorney Beckwith, to make a thorough investigation of the affair in Grant Parish, and if the U. S. laws have been violated, to spare no pains or expense, to cause the guilty parties to be arrested, and if necessary, to execute any U. S. process, to call upon Gen. Emory for that purpose, who has been instructed by the acting Secretary of War, to give him all aid.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Special to the Montgomery Advertiser.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.

Since Monday when the expedition advanced against the Modocs there has been continued firing on both sides. The Modocs are concealed behind the rocks, and one Indian is equal to one hundred soldiers. Col, *Gillem is confident* that the Modocs can't escape.

THE STRONGHOLD CAPTURED.

Lava Beds, Yreka, Cal. Ap'l 17.

Three days fighting has just ended. Although ten or twelve Modocs are killed and their stronghold captured, there is yet much to do. The Modocs killed one citizen, who was bringing out two horses to work. He was shot while riding in a trail. The shooting was done by a party of Modocs who were trying to get to the lake to obtain water.

Mortar Batteries Planted.

The mortar batteries are still at work shelling the strongholds. The howitzers are performing some effective service.

Desperate Effort to Escape.

During the night of the 16th some desperate Modocs attempted to break through the lines to get water, but they had to fall back before accomplishing their object. About 10 a. m. to-day Col. Milton's battery opened fire on some Indians on the right and drove them back some 200 yards.

A Charge Ordered.

Col. Green then ordered his troops to charge and take a position fifty yards ahead, a feat which they accomplished in dashing style. By this time a dispatch was received by Col. Green saying Indians were advancing from Col. Mason's side and would soon be in the strongholds. Col. Green then ordered his troops to close in, and they advanced with a rush to take the place by storm. Warm Spring Indians coming from the East and the troops from the West arrived at the top of the stronghold at the same time and the charging and whooping was really deafening.

Wounded Indians Captured and Killed.

Maj. Cresson of K. troops made a rush and captured medicine flag which was hanging to a stick on the highest point of their works. The troops and Warm Spring Indians were all scattered over the works and succeeded in ferreting out and despatching over half a dozen wounded Indians hidden in the rocks. One of these with a broken leg was seen crawling when a private put an end to him. He was afterwards recognized as Scar Face Charley. It was evident that without shelling, our troops could not have dislodged the Modocs without a fearful loss of life—Examination of the wounded gave ample evidence of the havoc committed by the shells.

The Modoc Position Discovered.

Gen. Gillem soon after received intimation of the position of the Modocs by a volley that came from a direction ahead. Troops were immediately dropped down to cover, and a regular fusillade commenced. Col. Mason was ordered to hold Capt. Jack's stronghold at all hazards.

General Gillem returned to Camp shortly after, accompanied by his staff. Colonel Green remains behind with his three artillery batteries steadily advancing on the retreating Modocs. Troop K and F, leave at midnight to go round by Tickner road and hunt the Modocs up, in case they should leave the lava beds

A squaw that was captured to-day reports John Schonschin and eight Indians dead and several wounded during the afternoon of the 17th.

Probable Escape of Capt. Jack.

Smoke could plainly be seen from South of the lava beds, indicating plainly that the Modocs were traveling towards Willow Springs on the old Emigrant road for the country between Clear and Goose Lakes. Cavalry will start for the country east of the old Emigrant road from Oregon this p. m. Troops are in excellent spirits and anxious to pursue the Modocs.

WASHINGTON, April 19.

The following was received late last night:

San Francisco, April 18.—Gen. W. T. Sherman, Washington: The following telegram has just been received from Col. Gillem, dated Lava Beds, April 15: "We have fought the Indians all day and driven them to the immediate vicinity of their stronghold. Our loss to-day is one officer, L. L. Eager, wounded not seriously; three enlisted men killed and nine wounded. I hope to surround them to-morrow.

(Signed) J. M. SCHOFIELD, Major General."

A later dispatch gives the following list of the killed and wounded in the battle of the 16th: Lieut. Eager, 12th Inf; Sergt. Good and Corp. Dollar of the same regiment; Jors. Kilbrook and Delano of the 4th Art. and privates E. O'Conner, T. McManus, Martin O'Conner and T. Brainard, are all badly badly wounded. Charles Johnson and M. T. Seark of 1st Cav. are killed.

A later dispatch from Col. Gillem, commanding, to Gen. Schofield, states that it is impossible to surround and fight the Indians in the lava beds with his present force.

Latest reports state that portions of the Indians escaped from the lava beds. Continual firing from mountain howitzers is kept up on the Indian caves. The Modocs present a bold front.

Fourth Dispatch.—Gen. Schofield today forwarded several hundred troops and two batteries of artillery.

Fifth Dispatch.—Latest from lava beds state that there was severe fights on the 15th and 16th inst. Capt. Jack is surrounded in the lava beds. Gen. Gillem's command drove the Indians back and cut them off from the water. Troops are now within 400 yards of the Indian caves.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.

All the available troops in this city have been ordered to the front, after Captain Jack. Gen. Schofield will probably go to the front at once and assume the command in person.

Stirring news is being received from the scene of the Modoc war, and the situation is calling for the best efforts of the military division of the Pacific. All the available troops stationed about San Francisco have been ordered to the front to assist in the extermination of the Modocs. It is the opinion of experienced officers at Headquarters of the Army here that if the Modocs make their escape from the Lava Beds they will be joined by other tribes of Indians, in which event a large force of troops will be required to effect their capture. General Schofield proposes to go to the front and assume personal command. Already preparations are being made looking to such a contingency.

NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, April 19.—In tearing down an old out-bilding at the Yarboro house to-day, Nathan Field, colored waiter, found a package of money rolled up in paper, containing some $50,000 in old State notes, some Confederate bonds, and some $500 in gold, and several silver watches. No clue as to when it was placed there or by whom.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, April 20.—Edwin Booth was released from 24 hours imprisonment for contempt of Court, in refusing to pay license to the Kellog government, and received an ovation. The parade was headed by a band of music. As the procession passed the corner of Camp and Gravier streets, Kellogg was hung in effigy and burned.

TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS, April 20.—A dispatch received here to-night says, that the West wind, from Fort Smith for New Orleans with eight hundred bales of cotton, sunk in six feet water to-day. No protection.

CENTRAL AMERCA.

Panama.—The destruction of San Salvador is confirmed. The population, forty thousand, is ruined. Every city within a radius of twenty miles, suffered more or less. The shocks continued from the fourth to the nineteenth of March, when the climax was reached. Fortunately, such citizens as had not left the city were living in plazas, hence the loss of life, though great was much diminished. The Hotel Del Plaque and the Government Palace only are left standing. The loss is estimated at $12,000,000. The aggregate loss of life is five thousand.

NEW YORK.

New York, April 21.—The supply of money is increasing. Gold $1.17½ to 1.17 5-8.

Canestala, April 21.—A large portion of the town is burned. Loss $80,000.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, April 21.—Eight freight cars from the West, consigned to New York, were robbed. They were loaded with flour, tobacco, and miscellaneous goods.

LOUISIANA.

New Orleans, April 21.—The steamer Hodge, with U. S. troops, departed for Colfax. Kellogg's officials have left St. Marys parish. The impression is gaining that Federal troops will be required in every parish to protect Kellogg's tax gatherers.

Gen. Emery has asked for further instructions as to use of U. S. troops in Louisiana. He is told to use them only to execute processes and not to interfere unless ordered by the President upon regular requisition from Kellogg. Emery reports probability of outbreak between Kellogg and McEnery Governments as imminent at any moment, and great excitement prevailing in New Orleans.

A fire in Conestato, New York, Sunday night, destroyed Pratt's Hotel. Doolittle's Hall, the postoffice, express office, National Bank & seven large stores.

CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco, Cal.—April 22.—The women and children were removed before the massacre of the Peace Commissioners. The Modocs appear to be entrenched in a neighboring cave. Eleven dead and one live Modoc were found in the Lava Beds to-day, making sixteen Modoc warriors dead. Six soldiers and one civilian were killed. Eleven soldiers were wounded. When the cavalry returns, the Modocs will be attacked where it is supposed they are. A dispatch of the 20th, says that nothing has transpired. The troops are waiting the return of the cavalry and the Warm Spring Indians.

LATER.—The firing is heavy and steady at the Head of the Long Cave, where the troops were attacked by the Indians coming down for water.

NEBRASKA.

Lincoln, April 22.—The first train for a week on the Burlington and Missouri Railroad arrived to-day. It has been the worst storm ever known. Men were frozen to death within two rods of their houses while trying to get their stock in. Many women and children were frozen. The destruction of horses and cattle is great. Gullies on the railroad are filled with snow as hard as ice.

Stonington, April 19.—The steamboat train fell through the bridge at Richmond switch and had six cars burned. Fifteen persons were killed. Six of the bodies were recovered. The accident was caused by the freshet.

A Party of Kuklux Attack a House at Guestville and are Repulsed

One of Them Killed Outright and Three Reported Wounded.

A BRAVE OLD MAN.

Mr. George Frederick, son of the proprietor of the Frederick House of this city, arrived here yesterday from Henry county, in company with his wife, and has furnished us the following particulars of a fight with a body of Kuklux who attacked the house of his uncle, Richard Williams, in Guestville, on last Friday night.

The origin of the trouble, according to the statement given us, lies in the fact that Richard Williams, who is an old man, sometime ago rented a grocery at Guestville, and has been doing or was about to do, business in opposition to a one-armed man named George Wills, who also keeps a grocery. George Frederick, his nephew is a school teacher, which fact also seems to act as an irritant. On Wednesday night last Williams found the following notices under his door:

GESTVILLE, April 8.

(Cross-bones and skull)

Notice and warning, You must not attempt to teach the children of this town and neighborhood; nor any other town or neighborhoood, of this country. Dead men tell no tales. Beware! We are always on the alert. Look out for hell. When you least think it you are watched. Do not open a restaurant or tavern in this county. Leave, and take your wife with you. She is too smart to remain with us. By order of the Grand Chief Cyclops.—K. K. K.

(Cross bones and skull.)

NOTICE.

R. Williams—You must not attempt to move or to keep a tavern or restaurant in our neighborhood. We are watching you when you least think of it Look out for death.

(Cross-bones and skull)

DEATH.

Fate.

Upon receipt of these notices Mr. Williams prepared himself well for any demonstrations likely to follow, and on last Friday night, between 8 and 9 o'clock, a small party of men in masks and gowns appeared near his house and called to him. "Come out, Uncle Dick, they said, "we want to speak to you." Seizing a shot gun, Williams opened a door, when the Kuklux rushed in at both doors of the house and firing instantly began.

Almost at the first fire, one of the Kuklux, supposed to be the Hack Bramleth, was killed, and the gang, disconcerted by the death of their comrade, made but a short fight. Williams fired rapidly, being assisted by Mr. Frederick wife and her mother, Mrs. Eliza Vaught who handed him pistols as fast as he needed them. Mrs. Vaught also poured in a number of shots on her own account and one of them wounded one of the Kuklux. Two bullets struck Williams in the arm, but he did not cease firing until the attacking had retreated carrying off the dead Bramleth and three of their companions who were wounded.

The body of Bramleth, it is said was wrapped in a large shawl and carried away on a horse which the Kuklux pressed from a negro, and on Sunday the corpse was secretly buried. The three wounded Kuklux are now secreted in the woods, and none of the party have been captured.

The leader of the men who attacked Williams is said to be one Gus Thompson, a school teacher who however, is very respectably connected. On Saturday, Williams went to Monterey, in Owen county, and a number of men, led by Henry Walker, left that place the same day, in search of Thompson whom they expected to capture and hang, but Thompson, having been warned, kept out of their way. Williams is now in Frankfort where it is probable that his wounded arm will be amputated.

After the Kuklux had left Williams, place, shavings saturated with coal oil were found under the house and in his house and in his tobacco barn. It was evidently the intention of the maskers to kill Williams and Frederick, and perhaps the women, and then burn the buildings.

On Saturday morning Frederick and his wife started for Louisville and, though closely hunted by the Kuklux, managed to elude them, and last night arrived in this city, as previously stated.

Mr. Frederick proposes to lay his grievances before the proper authorities and will be likely to make things hot for the would be murderers of his uncle whose names are known. He was for sometime in the secret service of the Confederate Government, and believe himself able to cope with the kind of men who have been seeking his life.

ARTEMUS WARD once lent money. He thus recounts the transaction:

"A gentleman friend of mine came to me with tears in his eyes I said, "Why these weeps?" He said he had a mortgage on his farm, and wanted to borrow $200. I lent him the money and he went away. Some time after he returned with more tears. He said he must leave me for ever. I ventured to remind him of the $200 he borrowed. He was much cut up; I thought I would not be hard on him—so I told him I would throw off $100. He brightened—shook my hand—and said "Old friend. I won't allow you to out do me in liberality—I'll throw off the other hundred!"

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, *Calhoun County.*

Probate Court, Apl. 18th, 1873.

THIS day came Benj. Little, Guardian of C. M. & J. L. Swink & filed his statement, accounts, vouchers and evidences for an annual settlement of his guardianship. It is ordered that the 19th day of May, 1873, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

April 26. 1873—3t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, *Calhoun County.*

Probate Court, April 18th, 1873.

THIS day came Benjamin Little, Guardian of Mary C & Clora E Swink, & filed his statement, accounts, vouchers, & evidences, for an annual settlement of his Guardianship. It is ordered that the 19th day of May, 1873 be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper.

A. W. ODS, Judge of Probate.

April 26, 1873—3t.

Notice to Creditors.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, *Calhoun County.*

LETTERS of Administration upon the Estate of John D. Hoke, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Hon. A. Woods, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., on the 9th day of April, 1873: Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them, legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment

DANIEL F. HOKE, Adm.

ap'l 19, 1871.—6t.

ATLANTIC & PACIFIC R. R.

Main Line.—From Franklin, Mo., through Rolla, Lebanon, Springfield, Pierce city, Neosho and Seneca, Mo., to Vinita, Indian Territory. 337 miles.

MISSOURI PACIFIC R. R.

Main Line.—From St. Louis, Missouri, through Franklin, Jefferson city, Tipton, Sedalia, Pleasant Hill and Kansas city, Mo., Wyandotte and Leavenworth, Kansas, to Atchison, Kansas. 330 miles.

Branch—Tipton to Boonville, Mo. 45

Branch—Sedalia to Lexington, Mo. 45

Branch—Pleasant Hill to Lawrence, Kansas. 41

Whole number of miles, 753

Tax Collector's Sale.

I will sell at the Court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, Ala., on Monday the 5th day of May next 1873, the following described Real Estate, situate in Calhoun county, State of Alabama, for Taxes due the State and county for the years 1871 & 1872, as shown below, and also all costs accruing on the sale of the same, to-wit:

The E half of south west fourth section 31 township 15, range 7, 80 acres.

The north west fourth & south west fourth of sec. 21 township 16 range 8, 320 acres.

The south half of north west fourth of sec. 6 township 16 range 8, 80 acres. Assessed to J C S Timberlake.

State & county tax for 1871 & 1872 $17 [illegible]

Assessor's fee [illegible]

Costs and charges [illegible]

Advertising [illegible]

N E fourth of N W fourth of section 13 T 16 R 19, 40 acres. Assessed to J B Moore.

State and county tax [illegible]

Costs and charges [illegible]

Advertising [illegible]

East half of south west fourth and west half of south west fourth section 13 T 15 R 9. Assessed to S C Griffin.

State and county tax $1 [illegible]

Costs and charges [illegible]

Advertising [illegible]

W half of N W fourth sec 10 T 14 R 9. East half of south west fourth of sec 3 T 14 R 9. & 5 acres of S E fourth of sec 4 T 14 R 9. Assessed to J. E. Mattison.

State and county tax $15 [illegible]

Assessor's fee [illegible]

Costs and charges [illegible]

Advertising [illegible]

Sale between the hours of 10 and 12 a. m.

E. McCLELLEN, Tax Coll.

Calhoun County.

March 25 1873—td.

The thorough bred Jack

JOHN,

IS standing the present season at my stable in Jacksonville, at $10 for the insurance. He is four years old, of good size, well formed and in good condition.

R. P. WEAVER.

March 29, 1873.

REGULAR MAIL HACK.

The undersigned respectfully informs the travelling public that there will be a good and reliable HACK, running between GADSDEN and JACKSONVILLE, commencing March 31st, 1873, on the following days, to-wit:

Leave Gadsden every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 A. M.

Arrive at Jacksonville 1:30 P. M.

Leave Jacksonville every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 A. M.

Arrive at Gadsden 1:30 P. M.

Rate of fare moderate, to be paid to the driver at the place of starting.

S. T. FOWLER, Manager.

April 5—1873—1y

Administrator's Notice.

The State of Alabama, Calhoun Co.

Probate Court, Special Term, March 3, 1873.

Estate of Margaret E. Smith, dec'd.

LETTERS of administration upon the Estate of Margaret E. Smith, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned on the 3d March, 1873, by the Hon. A. Woods, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county. Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said Estate, are hereby required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred.

W. J. BORDEN, Administrator.

Mar. 22, 1873.—6t.

T. C. S. Ferguson, 324. vs. J. M. Meharg, et als. } IN CHANCERY, at Jacksonville, Ala.

IN this cause it is made to appear to the Register by the affidavit of Wm. H. Forney, Esq., Solicitor for Complainant, that the defendant, J. M. Meharg is a non-resident of this State, and that he is twenty-one years old, and resides in Ellis county in the State of Texas, post office unknown to affiant. It is therefore ordered by the Register, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala., for four successive weeks, requiring him the said J. M. Meharg to answer or demur to the Bill of Complaint in this cause, by Thursday the 29th day of May, 1873, or in thirty days thereafter, a decree pro confesso may be taken against him the said JM. Meharg.

Done at office this 7th day of April, 1873.

WM. M. HAMES, Register.

ap'l 12—4t.

STATE OF ALABAMA, *Calhoun County.*

Probate Court, Apl. 8th, 1873.

THIS day came William C. Scarborough, and produces in court a paper purporting to be the last will and testament of Thomas K. Cook, deceased, and moves the Court to admit the said will to probate, and to issue letters testamentary under said will to the said William C. Scarborough, Executor.

It is therefore ordered, that the 14th day of May, 1873, be set for the hearing of said application, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a Newspaper published in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day as a notice to Marion Witt, Sarah Wells, Josephia Cook and Martha Cook, who are non-resident legatees under said will, and Thomas E. Cook and James A. Ragan, whose residences are unknown, and who are also legatees under said will, to be and appear at a special term of said court, to be holden at the Court house of said county, on said 14th day of May, 1873, and show cause if any they have, why said will should not be admitted to probate, and Letters Testamentary issue to the said William C. Scarborough.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

April 12, 1873—3t.

Republican

LOCAL.

Our telegraphic news will be found unusually full and interesting this week.

Fresh lot of superior Candies & Raisins, just received and for sale cheap by

J. F. CROW.

W. T. & C. S. Alexander are still selling Groceries cheaper than any one in Jacksonville.

Go to W. T. & C. S. Alexander to get your Dried Beef.

Butterick's Paper Pattern agency at Mrs. Rowland's. Ladies can get any Paper Pattern they want at New York prices.

Rye and Buck Wheat Flour at W. T. & C. S. Alexander's.

WHITE FISH at W. T. & C. S. Alexander's.

Wall Paper at Mrs. Rowland's at from 12½ cts to 20 cts. per roll of the very latest varieties.

LATER.—Satin and Velvet finished Paper at only 40 cents per roll, of the finest quality.

W. T. & C. S. Alexander have just received a fresh supply of FAMILY FLOUR. They don't keep any but the best.

NEW Spring Millinery Hats and Bonnets, now at MRS. ROWLAND'S. Bring in your old Hats & Bonnets to be renovated in a very superior style. Sewing of all kind done for Ladies and Gentlemen very cheap.

Every thing in the Grocery line can be had at W. T. & C. S. Alexander's.

Hans Whatley, (col.) tried at the present term of our Circuit Court for the murder of Jim Alexander, was found guilty of mansl't in the 1st degree, and sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

SPECIAL REQUEST.—Our subscribers, who are indebted for one or more years, would confer on us a special and much needed favor by settling up during Circuit Court. From all such, who pay up before the close of the Court, the advance price, Two Dollars per year, will be received. Those who do not attend Court personally, can send by their neighbors.

I heard C. S. Alexander say yesterday, that if he couldn't sell GROCERIES cheaper than any one in Jacksonville, he would go to the country and help the farmers to make Cotton and Corn.

Charley knows what he says.

An important provision was omitted in the copy of the law published last week, prohibiting the sale of liquors. It provided that it should not apply to incorporated Cities and Towns.

Sine Die.

On yesterday afternoon the Legislature adjourned until next November, unless, perhaps convened by the Governor in extra session. The House very properly passed, as we think, Resolutions of thanks and compliment to its officers including the Speaker, who has made undoubtedly a fair presiding officer of the body. But the Senate just as properly omitted any thanks or compliment to McKENZIE. The other officers actually deserved the usual notice, from the Senate.

"THE MEDICAL ADVISER, a full and plain treatise on the theory and practice of Medicine, especially adapted to Family use," by Rezin Thompson, D. D. We have received from the agent for this section, Mr. J. S. Sneed, of Oak Level, Cleburne county a copy of this truly valuable work. It contains over one thousand pages, neatly printed and well bound and would be a valuable acquisition to every family, saving them, besides disease and suffering, every year in money, many times its cost. Further information can be obtained by addressing the agent named above.

We are gratified to learn that Mr. Gidley has recovered his valuable mare advertised as stolen a short time since. We would call the special attention of those who doubt the great efficacy of advertising to this particular case. Mr. Gidley promptly sent out some 150 hand bills and inserted the same in this paper, at a cost of about $4, and soon heard of his lost property. This need not be wondered at when we reflect, that the papers containing the advertisement would travel a greater distance and be seen by more people in three days than could be visited by constant riding of an individual for 3 years.

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE.—The *Eclectic* for May is an exceptionally good number of that sterling periodical. It has no less than fifteen papers, scarcely one of which is not above the average; and; in addition to these, the Editorial departments present the reader with the freshest and most important information in the literary field at home and abroad, in science and art, and in miscellaneous matters. The table of contents is as follows: "*The Works of Thackeray*," "*Lord Lytton*," "*Hallucinatory Manifestation*," "*Too Soon*," a *Novel*; "*South-Sea Slavery. Kidnapping, and Murder*," "*Balliol Scholars*, "*Edward Wortley Montagu*," "*The Antarctic Regions*," "*German Novelists*," "*A Winter Fantasy*," "*Problems of Civilization*;" "*The Nature and Authority of Miracles*," "*Bring me Word how Tall she is*," "*The Aryan Races of Peru*," "*In these Hard Times and* "*Oliver Wendell Holmes*," of whom there is a fine portrait.

Published by E. R. PELTON, Fulton Street, New-York. Terms, $5 a year; two copies, $9. Single number, 45 cents.

From the Capital.

Correspondence Selma Daily Times,
MONTGOMERY, April 21, 1873.

The Morning Session Consumed in the Discussion of points of Order The Election Law passed—Clark on Gardner.

The morning session was consumed in the discussion of points of order, and it is fair to presume from the action of the House, that it is the intention of members to transact but little business before adjouring.

A STRANGE PROPOSITION.

The Senate sent in to the House this morning, a request that it return the school bill heretofore adopted by both, Houses, but which originated in the House, which bill authorizes the payment of teaches of public schools, out of the million and a half loan. Of course the Senate could not reconsider the bill, or do anything with it, and the House refused very properly, to return the bill, (known as Taylor's school bill of which a synopsis has been furnished the TIMES) and ordered it sent forthwith to the Governor. Mr. White, of Clay, and Mr. Taylor, of Lauderdale, said it was the intention of certain parties to defeat any part of the money to be realized by the sale of the $1,500,000, going to the teachers of schools to whom the State owed a sacred debt; and to pay all the money realized from said bonds, to the holders of bonds to whom interest was due.

THE SELMA AND GULF EVIDENCE.

The special committee appointed to enquire into the condition of this road made a report and submitted the evidence upon which it was based, some days since. It was charged that the anxiety to pass the $4,000 a Mile Bill, which it was thought this evidence would affect, prevented it from having been heretofore brought to light. A copy of the evidence, covering over seventy-five pages, is forwarded to the TIMES.

To-morrow, a full description of the trip, including a description of Pensacola, its harbor, the Navy Yard Fort Pickens, Warrenton, incidents of the trip, etc., etc., will be sent you.

THE ELECTION LAW PASSED.

The Senate has adopted the House amendments to the Election Law, and it goes to the Governor for his signature.

IN THE SENATE.

the proceedings are unimportant, futher than the passage of the law, as stated above.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S SALARY.

A general appropriation bill was reported to the House this evening, the amounts appropriated in the Revised Code. Among the amounts was $10,000 as contingent fund for the Governor's use, which was stricken out and $10,000 inserted.

The appropriation for the Attorney General was fixed in the report

Mr. White of Clay, moved to amend by striking out $2,800, and inserting $2,000.

Mr. Clark, of Perry, said that he favored the motion. The Attorney General had been button-holding members of the House, and urging the appropriation of $2800. He said that such action was beneath the dignity of the high position of this officer, and if such a course was persisted in, it would be the death-knell of the Republican party. He made up his mind to vote against the bill as soon as Mr. Gardner commenced to lobby with him, as he had with other members, to induce him to vote for the bill.

The House, at this hour, 6:30 p. m., is still discussing the question.

CAPTION OF THE ACTS.

We have not received a full copy of Captions of the Acts passed by the General Assembly. The following list comprises those of general character passed at the latter part of the session. The captions of the numerous private acts would be of no interest to our readers:

To revise and complete the Geological and Agricultural survey of the State of Alabama.

To regulate the fees of the Notaries Public and Justice of the Peace, for the counties of Talladega, Perry, Washington, Marengo, Greene, Elmore, Pike and Hale and to provide for the payment of the same in certain cases.

To amend section one of an act entitled an act to amend Sections one and eleven of an act to incorporate the Opelika and Talladega Railroad Company, approved Dec. 9th, 1859, amended by an act to amend a charter of the Opelika & Talladega Railroad Company approved Nov. 9th, 1861, and further amended by an act approved Feb. 20th, 1866, entitled an act to amend an act, entitled an act to amend the Charter of the Opelika and Talladega Railroad Company approved Nov. 9th, 1861, approved Dec. 7th, 1861.

To authorize the Secretary of State to furnish the county of Calhoun with Tract books for the use of said county.

To amend section 3101–2 and 4 of the Revised Code of Alabama and to repeal the same.

To define and punish the crime of Burglary on Railroad cars

To keep in each county of this State a proportionate shares of the public school money.

To provide the convicts connected with the Penitentiary with supplies for the year 1873.

Joint Resolution in respect to title to the railroad companies that have received State aid.

To regulate the further proceedings of the Board for the improvement of the River, Bay and Harbor of Mobile, approved February 19th, 1867.

To restrict the counties to a certain rate of taxation.

To provide for the substitution of State bonds to the amount of four thousand dollars per miles, in lieu of bonds of the various railroad companies of this State.

To make it lawful for the sheriff of Cleburne to execute all processes issued by the Courts of Justices of the Peace and Notaries Public and receive the usual fees for the same.

To authorize the Governor of Alabama to dispose of by sale or lease the old canal, known as the muscel shoals canal, and all the lands, timber, rock or iron belonging or appertaining thereto, and all the rights and privileges vested in the State of Alabama.

For the relief of Lafayette T. Read of Etowah county.

To prevent the wanton destruction of fish in this State.

To amend section 2376 of the Revised Code.

To amend section 2660 of the Revised Code.

To amend 3rd section of an act to incorporate the Tennessee and Coosa Railroad Company approved July 16th, 1844.

Joint resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the 23rd inst.

To encourage the supply to the people of this State, of cooking stoves and appertenances thereto at reasonable prices; approved March 31, 1873.

To authorize the purchase of lands and mules for the State of Alabama, to be used in connection with the penitentiary; approved March 31, 1873.

For the relief of Sam'l Edmundson, county treasurer of Etowah county; approved April 2, 1873.

To repeal an act regulating the appointment of receivers in Chancery; approved April 2, 1873.

To alter and amend Section 1, of an act to prescribe the mode of taking private property for railroads or other purposes, or for public use; approved April 3, 1873.

To encourage the construction and use of telegraph lines in the State of Alabama; approved April 4, 1873.

To punish parties carrying about their persons brass knucks, sling shots or weapon of like kind; approved April 7th, 1873.

To compel tax collectors to pay over county taxes monthly; approved April 7th, 1873.

To distribute certain copies of Brickell's digest; approved April 7th 1873

proved April 7th, 1873.

To amend section 1833 of the Code; approved April 7th, 1873.

To provide a flag staff and national flag for the State Capital; approved April 8th, 1873.

To prevent the hiring out of convicts beyond the county in which they are convicted; approved April 9th, 1873.

To prevent frauds in the weighing and sampling of cotton, and to regulate the same; approved April 9th, 1873.

To satisfy and confirm certain contracts made by the Governor of the State of Alabama for the sale of the Alabama and Chattanooga Rail Road, its appertenances and franchises, and of the lands and telegraph lines of said rail road company, to the New Orleans and North Eastern Railroad Company; approved April 14th, 1873.

To provide for the substitution of records destroyed or lost by accident; approved April 14th, 1873.

To prohibit the sale or giving away of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors in certain cases in this State; approved April 15, 1873.

To require Tax Collectors to collect uncollected taxes which have not been paid to the State or County by their predecessors in office; approved April 17th, 1873.

To repeal an act to relieve disabilities of persons against whom a divorce from the bonds of matrimony has been decreed; approved April 19th, 1873.

An act to purchase a portrait likeness of Hon. Wm. R. King.

To provide that the office of General Administrator may expire with the term of the office of the Judge who appointed him.

An act to define the right of the father to the custody of his child or children when he is abandoned by the mother to whom he is legally married.

Joint resolution to provide for raising a joint committee of the two Houses of the General Assembly of Alabama to memorialize Congress and the Government of the United States for and in behalf of the free public school interest of the State of Alabama.

An act to protect the owners of stock on the line of railroads in this State.

To amend section 109 of an act entitled an act to establish revenue laws for the State of Alabama, approved Dec. 21 1864.

To provide a general law for the incorporation of societies formed for social and literary purposes.

For the encouragement of Mining Manufacturing. Industrial, Mechanical and commercial pursuits within the State of Alabama.

To supply Justice of the Peace and Notaries Public with forms of proceedings.

An act to amend Sections 3060 and 2631 of the Revised Code of Alabama.

Maj. R. O. RANDALL, the wide awake agent of the Mobile Life Insurance company, has fitted up, and furnished his office very tastefully. The Major intends, obviously, to make his friends and patrons feel comfortable as well as scenic; so long at least as they abide in his elegant and commodious office. There is no better mode by the way, of judging a man's business capacity than by his office. A thorough going, energetic man who loves his vocation, is sure to give it pleasant surroundings. Such, emphatically, is friend Randall, to whom we wish all manner of pleasantness.

Gadsden Times.

NOW-A-DAYS there is little sympathy expressed for a man who neglects to insure his property and loses it by fire. So it will be some day, with the wife and mother who is left destitute simply because she failed to urge her husband to insure his life for the family. Women should investigate life insurance It is their helper in the day of need. It costs but little and guarantees a fire on the hearth and meat in the larder, down through the distant years. The Mobile Life, a Southern Company, offers you as sure protection as any company in the world, and at as low rates. Maj. R O. Randall will take great pleasure in furnishing you any information you may desire on the subject of Life Insurance.

Gadsden Times.

For the benefit of our lady readers who are engaged in the cultivation of shrubs and flowers, we copy the following from the Monthly Illustrated Catalogue of Briggs & Bro. Rochester, N. Y.

Flowering Plants Suitable for the South.

SOME of our southern friends occasionally write us respecting the adaptability of plants for the South, that will succeed well during the whole of the summer, without succumbing to the long dry heat they are there subject to. Our southern friends should bear in mind that it is of the greatest importance that they secure for their plants a great depth of soil, for upon this will depend in a measure a great part of their success. To obtain the best success, the soil should be spaded to a good depth before planting; if as deep as fifteen or eighteen inches, so much the better, and, if poor, a good dressing of manure should be spaded in. The depth of soil thus secured will cause the plants to send down their roots during the driest part of the season into the lower soil prepared for them, thus enabling them to more successfully withstand the hot dry weather, whereas plants, planted on poor thin soils, would dry up and become exhausted. It is likewise important that all flower stems should be cut off as soon as they are out of bloom; by so doing, a second crop of flowers will in many instances be secured, as the plants will not be exhausting themselves in perfecting seed.

We have after careful consideration concluded that nearly all of the following will be found to be well adapted for and will succeed well in the South. We would like to hear from any of our friends in regard to their success with their plants and flowers, as it will be somewhat of a guide to us on future occasions.

ANNUALS.—Abronia, Ageratum, Alonsoa, Amaranthus, Antirrhinum, Aster, Balsam, Brachycome, Cacalia, Calliopsis, Candytuft, Canna, Celosia, Convolvulus, Dianthus, Ernsimum, Eschscholzia, Gaillardia, Linum, Lupinus, Marigold, Martynia; Mesembrianthemum, Mignonette, Myrabilis, Nieremberg'a, Œnothera, Pansy, Petunia, Phlox Drummondi, Poppy, Portulaca, Ricinus, Salpiglossis, Salvia, Scabiosa, Ten-Week-Stock, Tropæolum, Verbena, Zinnia.

CLIMBING PLANTS.—Cardiospermum, Cobæa, Convolvulus, Dolichos, Gourds Ornamental; Ipomœolum Lobbinum and Peregrinum.

EVERLASTINGS.—Acroclinium, Gomphrena, Helichrysum, Helipterum, Rhodanthe, Waitzia, Xeranthemum.

ORNAMENTAL GRASS.—Gynerium.

PERENNIALS.—Aquilegia, Campanula, Carnation, Centaurea, Dianthus, Delphinium Perennials, &c., for all of which see the First Quarterly or January number.

Some of the plants specified as Annuals, will in the South, live through the winter, and will assume their true character—Perennials.

The Tritoma is a superb plant for the South, and will give complete satisfaction. Anemone Japonica, and Alba, as well as Tricyrtus Grandiflora, will be found of great service.

WE WILL MAKE SPECIAL SELECTIONS.—Sometimes our friends write us enclosing money, stating that they wish to get some Flower Seeds, but do not know what kinds would be best for them to order, that would be adapted to their wants. To all such we say that we shall endeavor to assist them with our experience and judgment in selecting none but the best varieties adapted to the purpose and wants of those who write to us, giving a description of their location and soil, &c., likewise stating if flowers are wanted for *show* or for frequent cutting for bouquets, &c.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

Probate Court, March 25th, 1873.

THIS day came William B. Green, and produces in Court a paper purporting to be the last will and testament of William Green, deceased, and moves the Court to admit the said will to probate, and to issue letters testamentary under said will, to the said William B. Green, Executor.

It is therefore ordered, that the 21st day of April, 1873 be set for the hearing of said application; and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to Andrew T. Green, Louisa Allen, wife of Adison L. Allen and Mary P. Green, wife of Pinckney Green, who are non-resident Legatees under said will, to be and appear at a Special Term of said court, to be holden at the court house of said county, on said 21st day of April, 1873, and show, if anything they have to allege, why said will should not be admitted to probate, and letters thereunder issue to the said William B. Green.

A. WOODS, Judge of
Mar. 29, '73. Probate.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

Probate Court, 2nd day of April, 1873.

Estate of Patton Brothers, deceased.

This day came P. H. Brothers, the Administrator of said estate, & filed his statement, accounts, vouchers and evidences for an annual settlement of his administration. It is ordered that the 2nd day of April, 1873, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest

POETRY.

EVENING WORDS.

Come stand by my knee little children,
Too weary for laughter or song,
The sports of the day are all over,
And evening is creeping along.
The snow-fields are white in the moonlight,
The winds of the winter are chill,
But under the sheltering roof-tree
The fire shineth ruddy and still.

You sit by the fire little children,
Your cheeks are ruddy and warm;
But out in the cold of the winter
Is many a shivering form.
There are mothers that wander for shelter,
And babes that are pining for bread;
Oh, thank the dear Lord little children,
From whose tender hand you are fed.

Come look in my eyes little children,
And tell me through all the long day
Have you thught of the Father above us,
Who guards from evil your way?
He heareth the cry of the sparrow,
And careth for great and for small;
In life and in death, little children,
His love is the truest of all.

Now go to your rest little children,
And over your innocent sleep,
Unseen by your vision, the angels
Their watch through the darkness shall keep.
Then pray that the Shepherd who guideth
The lambs that he loveth so well,
May lead you in life's rosy morning,
Beside the still waters to dwell.

Uncle Sam's Whitewash'd Lambs.

[New York Star.]

Once
Uncle Sam's
Little lambs'
Fleeces were as white as snow.
But
Uncle Sam's
Little lambs
Went where lambs out not to go.

Then
Uncle Sam's
Little lambs
Got their fleeces black with soot;
So
Uncle Sam's
Little lambs
Looked more like the wicked goat.

Now
Uncle Sam's
Little lambs
Didn't like goats very well:
For
Uncle Sam's
Little lambs
Knew that goats were sent to—well.

Then
Uncle Sam's
Little lambs
Got their friends to take a brush:
When
Uncle Sam's
Little lambs
Were covered o'er with whitewash.

Now
Uncle Sam's
Other lambs
In corruption next will rush;
For
Uncle Sam's
Little lambs
Keep on hands a whitewash brush.

AN HONORABLE LOVER.

Romance on Kettle River—True Love Rewarded at Last.

A young man named Henry Bretlandt, aged 22, who had been an employee some where along the line of the N. P., met at St. Paul last summer, Susie P. Englefreit, a girl of 15, a daughter of a German settler living near Kettle river, and an intimacy sprung up between them. They corresponded for a while, but one of Henry's letters happening to fall into the hands of Susie's brother, Wilhelm, there was a big explosion on the part of her father and mother, who in strong language denounced the cunning lover, and informed her that the thing must be stopped at once. And, as they thought, it was.

A few months ago, however, Susie was missed from the breakfast table, and on searching her room it was ascertained that she had not been in her bed, and that her wardrobe had gone with her.

There was no real alarm in the family and the brother was sent to look for the lost girl. He wandered about for a number of days without finding his missing sister, nor was she heard from until a lumberman informed the family there was a young couple living in a newly-built log cabin on Kettle river, some five or six miles above its entrance into the St. Croix. From this lumberman's description of the pair the family were satisfied it was Susie and her lover, and the father and brother resolved to pay them a visit. This they did the next day, and were surprised to find the runaways living comfortably, but occupying separate rooms. The cabin, though small, was divided into two apartments and furnished comfortably.

On asking why there were two rooms Bretlandt said they were not wedded yet, and that he had respected his intended enough to show her his designs were not those of a villian, but of a man. The reason the wedded knot had not been tied was owing to the circumstance that the minister who was to marry them had failed to come to their home as he had promised to do, and Susie, being under age, was afraid to leave the house to get married lest her parents should capture and send her to some Cincinnati relatives, which was something she much dreaded, and which her mother had repeatedly threatened. Thus they were forced to live under one roof but did so virtuously. After some persuasion on the part of the girl's brother who instantly recognized the true gentleman in Bretlandt, the old man gave his consent to the union of the lovers. It was then resolved the marriage should take place the following Sunday at Susie's home.

In conversing with the forgiven lover old Mr. Englefreit ascertained that Susie after the discovery of their secret correspondence had managed to get a letter to her intended, who having previously selected a quarter section of land went to work and put up his cabin and furnished it. When all was ready he went for Susie, and she being apprised that the minister to unite them was to be on hand at their future home in the wilds, jumped aboard a temporary sled Henry had provided, and was drawn by him some eight miles to their forest residence. On arriving there, the minister not being on hand, she wept bitterly and wanted to go back, but Henry assuaged her grief and proposed the separate room business, to which she acceded

The pair were duly married at the residence of the girl's parents on the following Sunday, and now they as well as their connexions are happy.

Miss Anna Dickinson has been sued in St. Louis for breach of promise—to ec-